INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital. 17

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them. 18

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XIX NO. 100 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

MAHATMA GANDHI IN BORSAD.

—:o:—

Faced With Knotty Problem Of Asking Dharalas To Return Land.

WILL INTERVIEW COLLECTOR SHORTLY.

BORSAD, April 28.

In order to give him complete rest no programme of public engagements has been fixed for Mahatma Gandhi during his stay here as in Bardoli. It is, however believed that Gandhiji intends to stay here till there is a satisfactory solution of the problems arising from Truce terms.

EASY TO NEGOTIATE WITH PARSIS.

The main problem of restoration of confiscated lands sold t third parties has been rendered more complicated here than i Bardoli. Here a large number of illiterate "Dharalas", who are declared to be a criminal tribe, have purchased confiscated lands whereas in Bardoli only a few Parsees had purchased such lands. It was more easy to negotiate with the Parsees in Bardoli than to negotiate with "Dharalas" here.

PATIDARS AND DHARIAS.

The tension between the Dharalas and the Patidars has grown to such an extent in Ras village that the Dharalas have asked the Collector for permission and the Collector, it is said, has permitted them to migrate and build houses on the confiscated lands purchased by them. This action of the Collector, it is considered in Congress circles, is contrary to the spirit of the Irwin-Gandhi Agreement. If the Collector gives no such permission they contend, the Dharalas would come to terms and restore the confiscated lands to the original owners There is besides the question o payment of land revenue.

Mahatma Gandhi will also handle the question of re-instatement of resigned village officers. Gandhiji discussed all these problems this afternoon with the local Congress workers and will see the Collector in this connection shortly.—A.P.

HOW THE TRUCE WORKS IN KAIRA.

Mahatmaji's Visit To Borsad.

BARDOLI, Apr. 28.

While Borsad was fast asleep, Mr. Gandhi and his party arrived here before break of dawn. They alighted at Vasad Station at 3 A.M.

Darbar Gopaldas and local Congress workers were present at the station to receive them. Mr Gandhi and party immediately repaired to the village caravansar for morning prayers. A small crowd of villagers had collected there. Supsequently they drove to Borsad in two motorcars kept ready for them. The arrival of Mr Gandhi was purposely kept secret The object of Mr. Gandhi's present visit is to ascertain how far the Irwin-Gandhi Pact terms are being observed in Borsad another talukas of Kaira District. He received while in Bardoli, serious complaints about the return of confiscated lands sold to third parties and the reinstatement of officers who had resigned.—A. P.

Doncaster Honours Lord Irwin

LONDON, Apr. 28.

The Doncaster Town Council has decided to confer freedom of town on Lord Irwin who will be accorded a civic reception at Doncaster on Saturday when he visits his father Lord Halifax at Hickleton Hall near Doncaster.—Reuter.

RETURN OF BARDOLI LANDS.

Sardar Garda's Letter.

SURAT, April 28.

When Mr. K. F. Nariman, Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Sardar Garda conferred at Bardoli in connection with returning the confiscated lands to their respective owners it was settled that Sardar Garda should write a letter to Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik, Member of the Bombay Legislative Council and to the President of the Surat District Local Board who was also present at the time of the conversations. Accordingly Sardar Garda wrote the following letter to Mr. Bhimbhai on 26th April.

"As arranged last evening I agree to give lands at Babja and Satem on receipt of Rs. 12,700. I am also writing to my son to expedite the harvesting of the crop and to sell it there or to send it here. I am also arranging to withdraw the cases now pending at Bardoli and Jalalpore. Mr. Nariman has informed or is informing Bardoli people. Wire."—A. P.

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO AFFLICTED PEASANTS

"Don't Be Afraid To Refuse Land Revenue If You Can't Pay"

RS. 50,000 CROP SOLD FOR RS. 1,400 !

BARDOLI, April 27.

Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel visited last evening the village of Akoti which is stated to have suffered a great deal during the last no-tax campaign. Mr. Patel, who preceded Mr. Gandhi, asked the villagers to place their case before Mr. Gandhi and abide by his advice. When Mr. Gandhi arrived the villagers told him that all their rice crops worth about Rs. 50,000 which was the main crop of the village, had been attached and sold by a Parsi for Rs. 1,400. They had no means of support and depended on the relief given by the Congress, but still the Mamlatdar called upon them to pay land revenue.

Mr. Gandhi said that in view of their condition they were entitled under the terms of the truce to get time for the payment of land revenue. He advised them as well as all peasants in Gujerat to pay land revenue if they could, but if they could not pay they should not be afraid to refuse to pay land revenue and patiently bear all the consequences.

While Mr. Gandhi is leaving to-night for Borsad owing to an urgent call from there Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel is staying behind a few days.

The Textile Labour Association of Ahmedabad has decided to form a National Federation of Textile Labour with a view to co-ordinate the activities of existing unions and promote the organisation of Labour in different industrial centres.—A. P.

MUSLIM SACRIFICES ONLY REAL SAFE-GUARDS.

—:o:—

Form Nationalist Parties Everywhere.

SYED MAHMUD'S MESSAGE TO MUSLIMS.

ALLAHABAD, April 28.

Dr. Syed Mahmud in a statement to the press hopes that Muslims holding Nationalist views will take immediate steps to form Nationalist Muslim Parties in their respective districts. He hopes that every Province will hold its Nationalist Muslim Conference.

Bombay has already decided to hold theirs at the end of May and the United Provinces will hold one in the beginning of June. Dr. Mahmud adds Nationalist Muslims should make up their minds once for all to remove the wrong impression that has unfortunately been created all over the world that their community is always placing obstacle in the way of freedom for their motherland.

REAL SAFEGAURDS.

It is the duty of every true son of Islam in India to do his utmost to remove this stigma from his community. Our sacrifice in the cause of the Motherland would be our real and effective safeguards against the supposed aggression of the majority community.

Let us prove by acts and deeds that Mussalmans are freedom loving people.—A.P.

'ID MUBARAK.'

Desh Sevikas' Greetings To Muslims.

On this auspicious occasion we record with gratitude the co-operation and sympathy we have always received from our Muslim comrades in our picketing work and in various other fields. We observe holiday to-day along with our Muslim comrades and as such there will be no picketing. We once more send them our hearty felicitations and warm greetings. Id. Mubarak!

MRS. PERIN CAPTAIN,
for Desh Sevika Sangh.

BAKR-ID FESTIVAL.

—:o:—

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has done everything in its power to help the Citizens of Bombay in creating a friendly and peaceful atmosphere for the Bakri-Id festival.

Thousands of leaflets printed in different languages have been circulated in all parts of the city exhorting people to maintain a peaceful atmosphere. Congress Volunteers and other workers are asked to patrol streets and lanes and see that peace and friendship prevail everywhere.

Two Congress Committees Function In Amritsar

LAHORE, April 28.

The Amritsar City Congress Committee has been divided into two organisations both having their own Presidents sets of Vice Presidents, Secretaries and Executive Committees. The President of one section is Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and that of the other is Ghazi Abdur Rahman.

It is understood that Ghazi Abdur Kahman's party has served a notice on Mr. Brijlal Bhatia asking him not to release the Congress Funds to anybody except the duly authorised General Secretary.—A.P.

Mr. Ranadive Called By Punjab Police.

AMRITSAR, April 27.

Mr. Ranadive of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (who is also a member of the Meerut Conspiracy Case Defence Committee) who arrived here a few days ago in connection with the defence of Sohansingh Joshi and Kedarnath Saigal, two of the accused in the case, was sent for by the police this morning. Enquiries show that the police wanted to ascertain certain particulars from him regarding his movements. Mr. Ranadive returned to his residence in the afternoon.—A. P.

EX-DICTATOR ARRESTED

—:o:—

New Regime At Work In Spain

WARRANT AGAINST CAPT. GEN OF ARAGON

LONDON, April 23.

Madrid.—Ex-Dictator General Berenguer has been arrested. A warrant has also been issued for the arrest of General Fernandez Heredia who was Captain-General of Aragon under the old regime It is stated that General Franco, brother of Airman, will defend General Berenguer.—Reuter.

PORTUGUESE REBELS

—:o:—

Routed In Madeira Fight

LONDON, April 28.

Lisbon.—Fighting on land, sea and air at Madeira to-day resulted in Government forces routing the rebels of whom seventeen were captured. The insurgents wireless station was dismantled. An Official communique states that a Portuguese peditionary force landed tr oops from Funchal and put the arty of seventy rebels to flight while the guns of Portugue warships supported by the "brilliant action" of the Portugue ircraft, silenced the rebels' artillery.—Reuter.

ULTIMATUM TO MADEIRA REBELS.

LONDON, April 23.

Lisbon.—The ultimatum given Madeira rebels until five to afternoon to surrender after which Government forces will attack, confident of victory in forty eight hours.—Reuter.

—:o:—

HOMI JAILED FOR ONE YEAR.

JAMSHEDPUR, April 28.

Manek Homi, President of the Tamshedpur Labour Federation was sentenced yesterday to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year by the State Magistrate of Seraikella and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for further six months on a charge of obtaining money from certain subjects on false pretences.

It is understood that Homi will resurrender to the British Court at Chaibassa to undergo trial there for offences under section 408-A I.P.C. (Embezzlement of Labour Federation Funds and failure to keep proper accounts of them.)—A.P.

MILITARY RULE IN CHITTAGONG.

—:o:—

15 Young Men Arrested

CHITTAGONG, April 28.

Promulgation of the order under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code and subsequent action taken by the authorities such as posting of Military at strategic points have been done owing to certain information received by them. The nature of the information, however, has not been disclosed nor is it known to the public.

According to the authorities the situation has improved. There has been no overt act anywhere.

Thirteen young men arrested under the Ordinance have been sent to Calcutta. It is understood that two more arrests were made to-day. Curfew Order continues, but pedestrians are no longer subjected to any search.

"INDISCRIMINATE ASSAULTS."

The Special Tribunal was more closely guarded to-day. Normal business has not been affected.

The President of the Chittagong Association has sent a telegram to the Governor complaining of "Unnecessary Military rule and indiscriminate assaults and searches for unknown persons."

NO LEGAL DEFENCE.

Anant Singh, Ganesh Ghosh and Lokeneth Nath Ball alleged to be ring-leaders of the Chittagong insurgents who are standing trial before the Special Tribunal in connection with the armoury raid have renounced legal defence.—A.P.

NO FOREIGN TEXTILES.

"Wear Homespun" ... Movement Invades ... Egypt.

LNODON, April 28.

Cairo—"Wear Homespun" movement is invading Egypt and this slogan appears as the text of the appeal prominently featured in the vernacular papers signed by the Directors of the Egyptian Spinning and Weaving Company announcing an increase in the capital by 2,00,000 and stating that their object is to work with Egyptian cotton and obviate the necessity of importing textiles.—Reuter.

SAPRU HAS AN INTERVIEW WITH VICEROY.

ALLAHABAD, April 29.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had an interview with the Viceroy on the 26th instant at Dehra Dun.—A.P.

Delhi Looks Like An Armed Camp.

STRONG MILITARY AND POLICE FORCE KEPT IN READINESS.

CONGRESS HELP SOUGHT BY AUTHORITIES TO BRING PEACE AND GOODWILL.

NEW DELHI, April 28.

Police arrangements for Bakr-Id celebrations which commence to-morrow are now complete and everything humanly possible has been done to prevent communal outbreak. Sixty police pickets were posted this morning at various centres of the city and a large contingent of armed police is kept in readiness at various important police stations where two or more magistrates are also stationed.

SPECIAL CONSTABLS.

About three hundred special police officers from among the influential people of the city were enrolled to-day and they have been assigned to various wards of the city in order to maintain harmonious relations between communities. Half a dozen motor lorries are kept in waiting outside police stations in the danger zone in which armed police under European Sergeants do patrolling every hour.

MILITARY READY.

It is understood when cows are taken to slaughter house armed policemen will be stationed on house tops all along the route Military pickets will be posted in Civil Lines and New Delhi from to-morrow and a detachment of British infantry will be stationed at the entrance of Pahari Dhera which was the scene of the riot in 1924 as a sign the City Kotwal. A detachment of Indian cavalry will be posted behind the Town Hall in Chandni Chawk from which place it will constantly patrol the city. Armoured cars will also patrol the town.

PEACE AND GOODWILL.

Non-official agencies have also been busy to create an atmosphere of peace and the city has been lately flooded with posters and leaflets urging both communities to maintain cordial relations. Unity Boards have been formed and tents and shamianas have been pitched in Chandni Chawk and elsewhere, where influential members of both communities have posted themselves. Congress help was sought by police this year and it is understood that several Congress leaders have been posted in police stations and will also accompany police officials in patrolling the city.

Promulgation of Section 144 and binding down of over one hundred and fifty people from both communities has already produced good results and it could safely be predicted that Bakr-Id will pass off peacefully in Delhi.—A. P.

Section 144 In Lucknow

—:o:—

LUCKNOW, April 28.

As a precautionary measure an order under section 144 Cr. P. C. was proclaimed here to-day prohibiting the carrying of weapons and lathis for three days.—A. P.

OFFICIALS PREPARED AT ALLAHABAD.

9 MUSLIMS AND 9 HINDUS BOUND OVER.

ALLAHABAD, April 28.

Reports from various districts show that precautionray measures are being taken by officials and non-officials in connection with the Bakr-Id festival. At Allahabad, Mr. Muddie, District Magistrate had another conference to-day with local leaders who expressed satisfaction at the arrangements made.

Nine Muslims and nine Hindus of the village of Kandrauli Sorsan, District Allahabad, have been bound over to keep the peace during the Bakr-Id.—A.P.

—:o:—

APPROVERS IN JUDICIAL LOCK-UP.

DELHI, April 28.

In accordance with the order of the Special Tribunal approvers in the Delhi Conspiracy Case were transferred to Judicial Lock-up this morning and are lodged in the European ward.—A.P.

NOTICE

—:o:—

To-day being Bakri Id, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper to-morrow (Thursday.)

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, April 28.

Previous closing	10.20
To-day's opening	10.20
Difference	Nil.
To-day's closing	10.19
Difference	—01

Broach expectation A-M Rs. 180
Broach expectation J-A Rs. 188

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JULY

—:o:—

Liverpool, April 28.

Previous closing	5.49
To-day's opening	5.45
Difference	—04
To-day's closing	5.48
Difference	—01

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, April 28.

Silver ready	13⅛ —1/8
Silver forward	13 1/3 —1/8

Tone of market: Bazaar steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bomvay, April 28.

Vaisak	43 13 0
Jeth	43 10 0 with duty.

THE COMMON BROTHERHOOD.

Since in that garden-land where through
There rippled many a lilting stream,
Gihon and Pison, clear of hue,
Taking the dawn and sunset beam.
Since Eve and Adam saw the gleam
When mortal time and tide began,
This, this has been the dreamer's dream—
The common brotherhood of man.

Look down the years in long review—
How infinitely sad they seem!
The fair fields stained with crimson dew,
The griefs and agonies extreme;
The horrors crowd, the terrors teem,
Wherever we may backward scan;
How dim, how far the dreamer's dream—
The common brotherhood of man!

Evasive the uncaptured clue
That leads to this an endless theme;
Though now a rainbow spans the blue,
It fades, and is not what we deem;
We clutch at it, we vainly scheme,
And while with all our powers we plan,
Still, still eludes the dreamer's dream—
The common brotherhood of man.

ENVOI.

Friends, may it come, the hour supreme,
To every class, to every clan,
The realization of the dream—
The common brotherhood of man!
—CLINTON SCOLLARD in the "New York Times".

STOP PRESS

LIBERALS MEET MACDONALD.

—:o:—

CLOSER LIB-LAB CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, April 28.

Significance is attached to a meeting between Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues and Mr. Lloyd George and other Liberals at Downing Street to-day. It is regarded as evidence of a closer Liberal-Labour co-operation.—Reuter.

NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN CONDEMN BUDGET PROPOSALS.

LONDON, April 28.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain opened the budget debate in the House of Commons to-day. He declared that the dominant feeling of its proposals was the general relief, but he described the income-tax proposals as the meanest class of legislation. He emphasised his belief in the revenue tariff and declared that budget with sham optimism and makeshift expedients showed bankruptcy of free trade.

Sir Donald Maclean on behalf of Liberals heartily welcomed the budget.—Reuter.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

for each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—AGENTS and purchasers for Petrol, kerosene and Lubricating oils throughout South India and Ceylon. Splendid terms. Apply with two annas stamps to NAMBOODIRI BANK Ltd., Alwaye.
A R 4850

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of an Assistant in the Engineering Office of a large Electrical Undertaking. Applicant must be a Graduate in Electrical Engineering and have had experience of several years in the design and layout of Power Stations and Transmission Systems. Good salary. Apply to Box No. 865, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," giving particulars of training and experience. Applications received after the 10th of May will not be considered.
A R 4906

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—B. COM., Knowing typewriting, Retired Sub-Judge, Ayah, Litho-Artists, Press-Canvassers, Lady Doctors (L.C.P.S.) Resident Governesses, Child-Nurses. Apply with experiences enclosing testimonials to ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, Kammar Building, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R 4919

WANTED—SPARE TIME and PERMANENT AGENTS for Bombay City, Konkan, Gujarath, Kathiawad, Deccan, Karnatak, to represent Indian Life Office on salary and commission. Apply THE TAJ INSURANCE CO., LTD., Phoenix Building, Graham Road, Bombay.
A R4915

WANTED—CLERKS and CANVASSERS good salary to competant hands. The applicant will have to invest Rs. 100/- in Share Capital of the Company. Apply to Box No. 867, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4908

WANTED in Africa an able, EXPERT CHEMIST with very good practical experience. Ask HIRJI VIRJI, Plot, Bhavnagar.
A R4611

WANTED—A BRANCH MANAGER for an old established Company, in Rajputana. Gentleman with experience, education and good connections who can guarantee some business and place cash security of Rs. 2,000/- need apply. Starting salary Rs. 75/- per month with commission and provident fund benefits. Apply stating experience etc., to Box No. 859 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2915

WANTED—RETAIL AGENTS throughout India for handloom made pure SWADESHI PIECE-GOODS. Liberal terms. Apply. THE DESHY INDUSTRIALS, WEAVING FACTORY, Calicut.
A R4876

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Apply for full particulars with two annas stamp to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Darya Ganj, Delhi.
A R4876

WANTED—Deputy Organisers on Rs. 100 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to organise selling agencies of Perfumeries, Soaps, Matches, Tea, Patent Medicines etc., etc. in different places. Persons ready to invest Rs. 250 or such and join at once need apply with anna stamp to: INLAND TRADERS (INDIA) LTD., 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—STUDENTS to learn PITMAN'S SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING in PARAMOUNT SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING CLASS, Amir Building, Tribhuvan, Road opp. Dongre Building, five minutes' walk from Grant Road. FEES MODERATE.
A R4917

WANTED—ENERGETIC SALESMEN and SALESWOMEN in every town. Handsome Remuneration to those willing to invest Rs. 6/8/-. Bonanza Cash Certificates, Ltd., Rutherfield Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R4912

WANTED—Candidates for Sub-Engineer, Overseer and A. M. I. E. Classes, through Correspondence as well as Regular College Classes Apply for Prospectus to:—S. A. Haidar, B.Sc., Engineering (Hons.) Glasgow, Manager, Hewett, 60 Ct. Engineering College, Lucknow.
A 2708

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph, Wireless Station Master and Electrical Courses. Railway Fare PAID. Boarding arrangements. Prospectus on two anna stamps:—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, CLOCK TOWER, DELHI.
A R 4304

CANDIDATES for Training Railway Postal Canal duties. Apply with 2 annas stamps to Supdt. CENTRAL TLEGRAPH & RAILWAY DUTIES TRAINING, DELHI. Service guaranteed.
A 4864 A

WANTED—SELLING AGENTS in the moffusil for our well-known "SHIP-BRAND" Swadeshi French Polish. Inquire for Agency Terms from: SHROFF & Co., 307, Corner Grant Road, Bombay.
A R 4855

WANTED—Two EXPERTS for Matches and Cigarettes Factories to be shortly started in Bombay Presidency Apply stating terms, nationality qualifications and past edperience to Box No. 863 Advt. Deft. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4902

Situations Wanted

LADY M. B. B. S., —Awarded scholarship for distinction requires post as House Surgeon, FAMILY DOCTOR, or in Hospital, with future prospects. Best references and Testimonials. Apply Box No. 868, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4911

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AIRY and well-lighted double and single rooms, attached with kitchen bath. W. C. electric lights for respectable families of all communities. Rents very cheap in Cassum Mitha's New Buildings, near B. B. Railway, Lower Parel Station. Apply on premises or Phone No. 20656.
C 4775

SPACIOUS SHOW ROOM, GODOWNS and GARAGES on Lamington Road. TO LET, near Bombay Central Station. Apply INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., 4, Apollo Street.
C 4789

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FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W8.

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London diploma, taught free by Post in two weeks. June examinations. Apply prospectus. PAITHANKER, Post Rajuji, Poona.
E R 4872

THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR CO.'S SCHOOL OF MOTORING offers unique facilities for young men who desire to enter the Automobile Industry. Our Schools at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Lucknow are under the capable direction of Mr. N. N. ROY, M.A., B.Sc., London, A.C.G.I., A.M.I.E.E., and supervised by the Branch Managers. Parents and Guardians are cordially invited to inspect our Bombay School and write us for a prospectus.
E 2436.

Matrimonial

WANTED—An educated and beautiful GOWD SARASWAT GIRL from a respectable family to marry a young man of 24 years of same caste, well placed in life. Correspondence will be kept strictly confidential. Apply Box No. 869, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R4716

GRADUATE, English University, desires to marry an enlightened Hindu girl. Education at least upto Matric essential. Must be well up in Correspondence. Please, write with photos, if available, stating age, education, etc. in own handwriting to Box No. 866, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R 4907

Machinery, Tools, Etc

MACHINERY FOR SALE—COTTON BALING PRESSES and BOILERS of well known make. Apply to Messrs. JEYRAM PARAMANAND & Co., 21, Forbes Street, Fort. BOMBAY.
N 2844

Medical.

INTERNAL HAIR DYE (TONIC) Its 40-days' Internal Use, turns white hair into jet black by roots till life. Besides it sharpens Memory, aids eye-sight, confirms teeth, restores manhood, cures piles, constipation, and prolongs Life. Price 40 days' use Rs. 10/13, with postage. DOORWESSI MEDICAL WORKS, No. 8, Laheria Sarai (Bihar).
T 4863 B

Profession.

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY. Egyptian Spiritualist. Majestic Hotel, Room No. 5. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

Trade Announcement.

ADVERTISERS—If you need poster advertisement in the city of Bombay and throughout India at moderate rates, just communicate with E. K. ADVERTISER & Co., 134, Medows Street, Bombay, 1.
T 4899

WANTED—ENQUIRIES for Investment, and for sale or purchase of properties. Also for loans on properties, shares, jewellery, Indian State's revenue, for any amounts. Apply P. B MEHTA, No. 60, Medows Street.
T R 4905

WROUGHT-IRON SPLIT PULLEYS—Made in India by Indian from Indian Materials, Efficiency guaranteed. Manufacturers:—The HIND ENGINEERING CO., No. 66, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
T 2752

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

WANTED A PLOT OF LAND OR A BUILDING FOR A CHARITABLE TRUST.

WANTED for the Sha Hurgowan Anandji Desai's Boarding Institution, a Plot of vacant land or a building in Bombay, situate near a Railway Station or a Tram line. The building should be large enough to accommodate 40 Boarders and a Staff.

Owners should apply stating full particulars of the property and price to the SECRETARY SHA HURGOWAN ANANDJI DESAI CHARITIES, corner of Pantharpole Street, Bombay 4.

Brokers need not apply.
2925

Public Notices.

NOTICE

REVOCATION OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

We, the undersigned CHARANDAS VASONJI and RANCHORDAS VASONJI hereby revoke the Power of Attorney granted to Tricumdas Lalji on the 20th day of October, 1928. The said Tricumdas Lalji has no power or authority to do any act, deed or thing or make or execute any deed or document either on our behalf or on behalf of either of us or on behalf of Haridas Premji.

Dated at Bombay this 28th day of April, 1931.

CHARANDAS VASANJI,
RANCHHODDAS VASANJI
2927

SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE, Parel, Bombay No. 12.

NOTICE

1. The SETH G. S. MEDICAL COLLEGE will RE-OPEN for the next academic year on THURSDAY, the 4th June, 1931.

2. Candidates, who have passed the Intermediate Science Exam. wholly in the Medical group of Physics, Chemistry and Biology of the Bombay University or a corresponding examination of any other Indian Statutory University, are eligible for admission.

3. The applications for admission should be made on the printed prescribed forms to be obtained from the Dean's Office and should reach the office, on or before the 15th May, 1931.

4. All applications must accompany the original University certificates (which will be returned later) and should be addressed to the Dean and handed over either personally in the Office or sent by Registered post.

Bombay 24-4-1931.
JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.
2917

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as resolved and passed by the Shareholders of the above Company at their 57th Annual Ordinary General Meeting held this afternoon, a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1930, at Rs. 50 per whole share and at Rs. 12-8-0 per quarter share (free of Income Tax) will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 5th May, 1931, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (Bombay Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, to those shareholders, whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 25th April, 1931, on production of the share certificates.

By Order,
MOOLJEE JETHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 25th April, 1931.
2922.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that for Execution of Municipal Works the section of Palton Road between Market Road and Carnac Road will be wholly Closed under Section 319 (1) of the Municipal Act to all vehicular traffic till further notice. Tramways will however continue to run as usual on this section.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Dated, 28/4/1931.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN MAIN LINE TRAIN SERVICE FROM 1ST MAY 1931.

15 DOWN FRONTIER MAIL.
Bombay Central Dep. 19-20
Delhi Main Arr. 20-30
No Change in Up Direction.

31 DOWN BOMBAY-PUNJAB EXPRESS.
(Revised 19 Down.)
Bombay Central Dep. 21-35
Delhi Main Arr. 6-05 (morning of 3rd day).
No Change in Up Direction.

NOTE:—The above trains will leave Bombay Central to REVISED timings on 30TH APRIL, 1931.

For other alterations between Rutlam and Agra Fort, and Baroda and Rutlam see revised Time Tables at stations.

G. D. MOORE,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
2921

Public Notices.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We beg to announce to our esteemed clients and the Public that we shall be shifting our present Offices and Showrooms to Premises known as APPA BAUG ESTATE, NO. 4, QUEEN'S ROAD (next to Automobile Co. Ltd.) from FRIDAY, the 1st May, 1931. A wide range of latest models of World Famous Willys Knight and Willys Cars and Trucks will be on show at the above premises from Saturday, the 2nd May, 1931.

PRESIDENCY MOTORS (BOMBAY) LTD.
2928

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VIRJI NARAYAN THUKER, of Mulund, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the under mentioned property to our client, Mr. JIVRAM VELJI JOSHI.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 41, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the buildings, chawls structures and outhouse standing thereon situate, lying and being at Monje Mulund, Pot Tukdi, Bandra Tukdi Salsettee, Bombay suburban District and registration Sub-District Bandra, bearing Mangalpura Town Planning Scheme Plot No. 28 and entry No. 263 Survey No. 1,000, Hissa Number 28 admeasuring 1016 66/100 square yards or thereabout and bounded as follows, that is to say on the East by Plot No. 29, the property of Moti Pachan, on the West by Plot No. 27 the property of Rattanji Jiwandas on the South by Narottamdas Road and on the North by Plot No. 3 the property of Chabildas Hargowandas.

Dated this 28th day of April, 1931.

R. E. PAPA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2926

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT GENERAL STORES YARD, PAREL.

Under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 21st May next sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the General Stores Yard, Parel:—

Stores such as wrought iron scrap of wire ropes, wrought iron scrap of pipes, hammers, hacksaw blades augers, spanners screws, jacks, anvils, vices, benches, wrought iron chains, canvas hose, gas and pipe fittings lavatory fittings, gate, street and gas lamps and regulators, porrahs, shovels, leather and rubber scrap, measuring tapes, rubber stamps, packing cases, wooden reels kerosene oil tins 5 and 10 gallon drums, buckets, wooden casks, water oil and flushing tanks, basins, wheels, axles, metal sheets, steel barre's, zinc and tin scrap, electric materials canvas and rubber pipes, gunny scrap, some few pieces of tourist, furniture, typewriters, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 40 MILCH BUFFALOES WITH UTENSILS CONNECTED AND MILK BUSINESS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Chitnis Kanga and Mazgaonwalla, Attorneys for Mr. Valli Futta, the Mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of the estate of late Mr. Essak Moosa, Mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) the 30th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in one lot or separate lots in the stables of Ahmed Sulleman Dinach at Haines Road, Jacob Circle, near Hindustan Mills, and opp. Garlick & Co.

40 Milch Buffaloes with utensils connected and milk business.

The above is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Public Notices.

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Indian Cement Company, Limited, will be held on THURSDAY, the 30th April, 1931, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, "Bombay House" Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th April to 2nd May, 1931, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS LIMITED,
Agents,
by their Constituted Attorney,
P. J. BILIMORIA.
Bombay, 27th March, 1931.
2771

Amusements

THE CAPITOL
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M. & AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Joan Crawford
And
Robert Montgomery
IN
Our Blushing Brides
A FASCINATING ROMANCE OF MODERN YOUTH AND MODERN LOVE!
M.-G.-M. All-Talking Picture.

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LAMINGTON ROAD
Presents TONIGHT & THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL FILM CO.'S Super Jewel Production
"WRATH"
Directed and written by Mr. CHOWDHARY.
Featuring Miss SULOCHANA.
All unique Production from any angle of view, vivid portrayee of the heart throbbings of a nation.
DON'T MISS.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 P.M.

RALTO TALKIES
TO-DAY 4 SHOWS AT 4, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
That Parisian Panic of LOVE and LAUGHS!
Don't Miss
This Grand Farce
WITH
REGINALD DENNY
Fifi Dorsay
Cliff Edwards
IN
M. G. M. All Talking-Singing Comedy Sensation!
THOSE
THREE FRENCH GIRLS

Amusements

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4 6-30 & 10
THE SQUALL

With
ALICE JOYCE
MYRNA LOY
LORETTA YOUNG
AND
RICHARD TUCKER.
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To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10.
The Screen's Most Romantic Figure
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In the World's Most Romantic Story
THE IRON MASK
The Further Adventures of The Three Masketeers.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The Famous Comedy
ON APPROVAL
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YVONNE ARNAUD
TOM WALLS
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New Tobaggan Slide
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Cabaret, Circus,
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WHAT TORIES HAVE TO REALISE!

—:o:—

American View Of Indian Question.

The "New York Evening Post", writes:—

England's attitude towards India is still a lively question in British politics. Whatever hopes the Labour Government may have harboured that the Conservatives would accept with equanimity Lord Irwin's concessions to Gandhi have been rudely shattered by their announced opposition to a new round-table conference. Even though the first impression of abject surrender on the part of Baldwin to the obstructionist tactics of Winston Churchill is now somewhat modified by indications that the Tory quarrel with the Government is over procedure rather than ultimate policy, it is nevertheless apparent that proponents of force and subjection in India are still actively articulate.

It would, in fact, be unreasonable to expect imperialism to surrender so easily to the new forces of international conciliation. India was won by British arms and it is through the exercise of military power that England has ever since maintained order and stability, kept Hindu and Moslem from jumping at each other's throat and made possible India's economic development. There is no belief more firmly planted in the British consciousness than that of England's historic role as the great unifying influence among the divergent factions of Indian life. Conservative opinion cannot accept overnight the theory that England has accomplished its mission in India and that the time has now come to hand back the government of the country to its own people.

Churchill and his followers are undoubtedly sincere when they see the transference of sovereignty to India, no matter how closely British interests are safeguarded, as marking both the breakup of the Empire and the loosening of war and chaos in India. Steeped in the imperial tradition, still feeling the weight of the white man's burden, jealous for England's political power in the East, it is only natural that they interpret a conciliatory policy as one of surrender and defeatism.

But the Churchill's of England are fighting a losing battle. They may be able to obstruct the course of negotiations with India and embarrass those working for peace, but it is impossible to believe that they can stay the gradual progress toward reconciliation between England and India in which such notable strides have been made these past few months. For the trouble with the Tory imperialists is that they still live in the past. They do not yet realize that this is the twentieth century and not the nineteenth—or the eighteenth.

India's Participation In Vienna Trade Fair.

—:o:—

A correspondent sends the following to the "Leader":—

Last year India participated, for the first time, in the Vienna Autumn Trade Fair, which took place in September. A separate pavilion was hired and exhibits from 20 different firms, consisting of arts and crafts, Kashmir embroideries, sports goods, silver and ivory ware, coir mats, carpets, hides, skins and leather, soaps and lace goods were displayed therein. In addition about 60 varieties of raw productions were shown on a special raw products stall. A Press Conference was convened, at which the Indian Trade Publicity Officer spoke, and a press view of the Indian pavilion was also arranged. The total number of visitors at the Fair was about 250,000 of whom at least a fifth visited the Indian pavilion. Sixty-three trade-enquiries from 51 firms, mostly Viennese, were received, and related chiely to crocodile and other fancy skins, sports articles, brass and ivory-inlaid articles and raw products. Efforts were made to secure whole sale orders for arts and crafts goods in Vienna, but owing to the trade depression no order was scecured. Exhibits of the value of £115 were, however, sold at the pavilion. The volume of Indo-Austrian trade is of course small. The largest import item from India is rice, the sale of which in Austria and central Europe might be expanded. Among other articles which might be developed on a smaller scale are fancy skins, carpets, coir mats, raw rubber and mica.

NATIONALIST MUSLIM CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Turning-Point In Indian History

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes:—

By far the most important event of the last few days in the Indian political world, is the very successful Conference held in Lucknow by Mahomedan nationalists. It has been evident for some time past that the nationalist as distinguished from the communally minded Mussalmans, were becoming uneasy at the prospect of the perpetuation of separate electorates. Some of them sent cables to the Prime Minister during the Round Table Conference expressing their strong opposition to separate electorates which, they were convinced, were proving detrimental to the true interests of Indian Mahomedans. This school of thought has been rapidly growing and found striking expression in the Nationalist Muslim Conference which met at Lucknow last week under the presidentship of Syed Sir Ali Imam. Sir Ali Imam's presidential address at the session of the Muslim League in 1905, marked a turning point in Indian politics. He was, as he told the Lucknow Conference, one of the deputation which waited on Lord Minto with the demand for separate electorates for Indian Mahomedans. The fact that he presided at the Lucknow Conference, which was called primarily to oppose separate electorates, and to demand joint electorates, has therefore, a special significance. Sir Ali Imam explained that in the interval between 1905 and 1909 he had time to study the question carefully and he definitely came to the conclusion that separate electorates were not only a negation of Indian nationalism but was also positively harmful to Muslims themselves. As early as 1909," he went on to say, "he had raised his voice of protest against separate electorates but at that time his views were condemned both in the press and on platforms by Mussalmans almost to a man. To-day after 22 years he found himself in the presence of a gathering of Muslims, representive not only of all provinces of India, but also of several powerful organisations and virtually the entire Muslim intelligentsia.' The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Maulana Kutbuddin Abdul Vali, spoke in equally uncompromising terms in favour of joint electorates and Dr. Ansari in moving the principal resolution of the Conference made a powerful speech in support of them. A section of the Anglo-Indian press affects to treat the Lucknow Conference as of no importance, but Sir Mahomed Shaffi, the President of the Moslem League, who pressed for the retention of separate electorates at the Round Table Conference, evidently does not think so. He has issued a statement in which he suggests the convening of a Round Table Conference of Muslims including representatives from the Lucknow Conference to formulate a scheme unanimously for presentation to Mahatma Gandhi. A comparative analysis, he says, of resolutions passed by the Lucknow Conference and the Muslim League make it absolutely clear that Muslims of all parties are agreed on all points except the form of the electorates and this matter could be best settled at the proposed Conference.

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The Scientific Medicine for NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, LOW VITALITY, HEADACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, SPERMATORRHOEA, etc., etc. They act like Magic. These Pills increase Memory, Brain Power and Nerve Power. Take Vim Pills and support Indian Industry.

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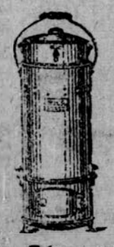

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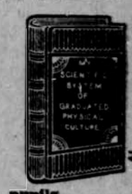

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Prof. M. V. KRISHNA RAO, P. O. Basavangudi, BANGALORE.

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The man your son will be depends upon the constitution he is developing now as a boy. Will he be a strong man or a sickly one? Will you be proud of him or sorry for him? Will he be a comfort or an anxiety to your old age?

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GANDHI IS A REAL CHRISTIAN

His Service To Humanity

At the American Church in the Quai d'Orsay there was a special Palm Sunday service with appropriate music conduited by Doctor Joseph Wilson Cochran who spoke from Matthew 2119, "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord."

Dr. Cochran spoke of the triumph of the spiritual over the material, choosing incidents from the life of Jesus in illustration. And then he spoke of Gandhi saying that "we are too near the event to be able truly to appraise it in all its scope.

"A year ago I mentioned Gandhi to the wife of a British civil service officer in India and she replied, 'That rotter!' And such was the popular verdict pronounced upon him by the rank and file of Anglo-Saxons in India, and not Scribes and Pharisees either. The average mind, be it Christian or non-Christian, is simply unable to grasp the idea that God is not necessarily on the side of the heaviest battalions.

HAS ONLY HIS COURAGE.

"It is too fantastic that one man armed with nothing but courage and faith and capacity for untold suffering could make headway against the entrenched forces of an imperial dominion, alike powerful on sea and land. But that, my friends was the astounding thing, the incredible, impossible situation that had to be faced by the wisest colonial power the world has ever seen. It simply broke the back of British rule in India.

"Whatever we think of Gandhi, prophet and saint, or clever politician, he has shown to mankind the validity of an other than the old method of dealing between man and brother man—the method of the "sermon on the Mount." I have no mysterious notions about him as a reincarnation. He is not a Christian in the accepted sense. But he is more Christ-like, a thousand times more, than most Christians I know"—"Chicago Tribune."

Encouraging Communalism

—:o:—

The "Indian States Journal" writes:—

That Babe of Bori Bunder has been blatant in its denuncation of the Nationalist Muslim Conference, held at Lucknow, and in its ignorance has been uttering nonsense. It wants the proof of title of those who held the conference and pressed for Joint Electorates and the benefits of a common national life. If, on the contrary they had plumped for the enthronement of Communalism, the Babe of Bori Bunder would have welcomed them with open arms as the evangels of a new Holy Order. It is no wonder that the Babe should suffer from an absence of memory. The so called Central Muslim Association in Bombay plumes itself on false feathers and the Babe—and its Ma too—parades it as the apotheosis of Muslim Solidarity Other Communalists for whose absurdities the Old Maid of Bori Bunder and her Babe offer convenient asylum, are boosted to the four corners of the world. There no proof of title is wanted. Bori Bunder is instantly ready to fall at their feet in holy reverence and hold them forth to the world as the unquestioned leaders of the Muslim world.

We have no doubt that Bori Bunder has a soft corner for Communalism. But the diatribe of the Babe is not only a disgraceful exhibition of mental perversity but is a veiled incitement to Muslims, especially the more fanatical and ignorant elements among them to keep up anti-Hindu and anti-Congress strife. If the Government are really anxious to ay the ghost of Communalism in this country, then the sooner they assert their authority against such mischief makers as the Bori Bunder oracles the better would it be for themselves and for the cause of Peace.

INDIAN COMMUNITY IN E. AFRICA INSULTED

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—An instance of insult to the Indian community has occurred here recently. It was in connection with the first appearance of the s.s. "Kenya", the B. I. S. N. Co.'s new Bombay-Africa liner.

The local agents, Messrs. Smith Mackenzie & Co., invited certain Europeans for luncheon in the forenoon, and certain Indian businessmen to tea in the afternoon; while the general public were allowed to visit the ship on possession of a pass from the agents. The Indian public were naturally indignant at this affront to their self-respect and as a result the function was totally boycotted by the Indians. An exactly similar incident happened at Mombasa also. Will Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. of Bombay throw some light on the matter?—Yours, etc.,

M. GANDHI.

Dar-es-Salam,
April 12.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Your readers must be well aware that about eight months' ago, the students of the Grant Medical College who were residing in its hostel left it in a body and are still living outside.

From what we have been reading in your paper as well as in some Gujarati local papers, we are convinced that the students were forced to go to that extent, because, their appeals and requests had fallen on deaf ears.

The rent per room of this residency was Rs. 48 per term of 4 months and if one has a look into the rooms and the surroundings, one will easily understand that even this rent was exorbitant in comparison to the better-ventilated, decent and furnished rooms of many other hostels in Bombay.

Since the students left the Residency (October 1930), they have been trying to place their just demand before all the higher authorities concerned.

This question was even raised during the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council, by Dr. M. D. Gilder, and other sympathetic members—although the discussion was brief and the reply of the Minister, Sir Rustom Vakil, was unsatisfactory.

The Dean of the College tried to bring about an understanding, but the suggestions placed before the students were vague and the students did not accept them. Proceedings of that meeting have appeared in "The Chronicle."

Before the college closed for the Summer Vacation the students again appealed to the authorities to see the justness of their appeal and an application was submitted to them.

Matters have now assumed a critical stage, as instead of listening to the students the Surgeon-General, has issued an order which says:—"Hostel residence is compulsory for all those students, who join the G. M. College, unless any student has his parents or near relatives living in Bombay."

Is not this notice, illegal, and unjustifiable?

One would have thought that whatever the Government's financial difficulties, they would not stoop to secure a few thousands of rupees more from the students of the G. M. College who have already to bear a heavy cost for their medical training.

It is interesting to notice how this process of extracting more money began. First, there was an increment in the rent—totally without any reason or ground—save—that from something, somewhere Government wanted to screw out more funds. Then after eight months of watching how strongly united were the students against this principle—a coercive method is adopted—'the hostel residence is compulsory.'

And the outrageous idea is conceived—that that building which has been stigmatised as "Unfit for human habitation" should be compulsorily populated by young men who will be teaching to-morrow to the country, the advantages of sanitation, etc.

If there is any spark of reason and sense in all those who intend joining this College, let them take up the cause. Let them realise that whatever their Seniors have done in refusing to stay in the hostel they have not done for their own sake, but for "generations to come." If they will not listen to the Seniors, they will be undoing all that has been done so far.

I earnestly nope that when applying for admission to the College, the new entrants will endeavour to find relatives in Bombay, with whom they can stay. Can we not expect the University authorities to intervene in this matter?—Yours, etc.,

"INTERESTED".

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SJT. ANEY TO SPEAK AT KALYAN.

"Sjt. M. S. Aney of Berar will address a public meeting at Kalyan to-day (Wednesday) at 9-30 p.m. Dr. V. W. Phadke will preside."

"Sjt. Abidali Jafferbhoy off the B. P. C. C. and other Muslim leaders will address a public meeting at Kalyan to-morrow (Thursday) at 9-30 p. m."

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The B. I. Company's s.s. "Domala" which left Bombay on the 2nd instant arrived Plymouth on the 25th idem.

SWADESHI STORES FOR MATUNGA.

The opening ceremony of the Popular Swadeshi Stores at Bhandarkar Road, Matunga (G. I. P.) will be performed by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi on Sunday the 3rd May, 1931, at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Hall to-morrow (Thursday) at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time).

The Special Meeting will be held at 4-30 p.m. (B. T.)

AKHIL BHARAT PROBHAT FERI SANGH.

A meeting of the representatives of the Akhil Bharat Prabhat Pheri Sangh will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on the Terrace of Dadabhoy Manzil (Congress House).

EX-STUDENTS' IMPERIAL H. SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Imperial High School Ex-Students' Association the annual "At Home" to Teachers will take place to-morrow (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. in the School premises. The Globe Cyclists Messrs. Davar and Gustav Sztavjanik will be given a reception at the very place from where Mr. Davar started his round the world tour.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STAFF UNION.

A deputation on behalf of the Union to be headed by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the President of the Union, will wait upon the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, at 11 a.m. to-day (Wednesday) to discuss the questions regarding the Retrenchment, Revision of G. I. P. Railway Company's leave Rules, Restrictions on the issue of Free Residential passes to certain staff, grievances of the Printing Press Staff etc.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—On opening the papers this morning, I was surprised to see what purports to be a report of the general meeting of the Desh Sevika Sangh held on Wednesday, 22nd instant. The proceedings were not open to the Press and it was distinctly stated when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Charman, inquired about a person who was taking notes that he was doing so for the Sangh. The matter under discussion was one relating to the internal affairs of the Sangh, and the summary of the proceedings given in your paper contains rather a one-sided version of what happened.

I may send a statement later on to the Press setting forth the point of view of those who wished that the Desh Sevika Sangh should be a separate organisation. We agreed to the compromise suggested by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu solely because we were anxious that the Women's movement should be united.

I see that the sub-title, the Volunteer Board of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha has been recently conferred on the Desh Sevika Sangh. All that I need say now is that it is intended to imply that the relation of the Desh Sevikas to the Rashtriya Stree Sabha is that of the Congress volunteers to the Congress. The subtitle is entirely gratuitous and misleading. So much for the present.

Meanwhile, may I call attention to the fact that according to a notice published in the papers this morning, that the election of members is to take place the day after to-morrow and the names have to be sent in by Wednesday the 29th, that is, to-morrow noon. To-morrow is Bakri-Id holiday and many people would like to remain in their own homes.

May I respectfully suggest to the authorities concerned of the two women's organisations that the election or selection of members for the next year may be postponed to a more convenient day. Moreover, several active members of the Desh Sevika Sangh have already left or about to leave Bombay for the summer vacation or are otherwise engaged as the marriage season is in full swing.

I may also point out that it is not stated in the notice as to who is to nominate members for co-option and how the names are to be announced to the Desh Sevikas for election within twenty-four hours.

—Yours, etc.,
KAMAKOTI NATARAJAN.
Navsari Chambers,
Fort,
April 28.

SIX-YEAR PLAN FOR FULL GOLD STANDARD

Prof. V. K. Rao's Lecture At Convocation Hall.

Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao, delivered the first of the series of Madon Memorial Lectures at the University Convocation Hall on Monday.

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, who presided remarked that this was the first of the series of lectures which had been instituted to commemorate the memory of the late Mr. B. F. Madon who had rendered great services to this country, and to business community in particular in the matter of the exchange policy of the Government of India and generally in regard to all economic questions. The members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber started a fund a part of which they utilised for the establishment of an economic library. This library had been greatly enriched by the collection which Mrs. Madon had very kindly handed over. Part of the same fund was to be used for the purposes of a series of lectures of the kind that they had met to hear that day.

Prof. Rao divided the subject of Indian currency into two parts, the one dealing with the question of "standard" and the other with the question of "Ratio." The "standard" formed the subject of his first lecture.

The lecturer then gave a critical examination of the existing currency system the defects of which he summed up as follows:—

(1) The currency system is no a gold standard as the currency authority retains to itself discretion to give gold or gold exchange in return for local currency: (2) The existing standard is not automatic because the currency authority buys and sells gold at prices different from each other and the difference is not justified by the cost of importing gold. The result is that the sole active agent to effect alteration in the volume of currency is Government. The system is thus a "managed" system. And the management being in non-national hands the public are inspired with a profound distrust of the currency system; (3) The system does not command popular confidence: (4) The system does not bring about the stabilisation of the value of the rupee in gold for internal purposes, with the result that the currency incentive to gold hoarding still remains as strong as before; (5) The system does not secure the adjustment of the supply of currency to its demand in consequence of which the variations in the Indian price level are greater than in the world of gold prices. Thus between 1923 and January 1931 the fall in the index number of world gold was only 14 per cent., while that in the Indian index number was more than 31 per cent.; (6) The system is inelastic and does not permit expansion and contraction to the full extent demanded by seasonal needs. The result is, that there are large fluctuations in money rates during the different parts of the year, while all through the year the rate itself is higher than that of the Bank of England or the Federal Reserve Bank; (7) The reserve in gold and gold securities held by the currency authority is insufficient to guarantee the maintenance of even the gold exchange value of the rupee, as can be seen from the fact that while exchange has hardly ever touched the upper gold point it has a number of times gone below the lower gold point.

GOLD STANDARD FOR INDIA.

The Standard which the lecturer recommended for adoption in India is the gold bullion standard as it exists, in Great Britain, with certain alterations. This includes not merely a reorganisation of the monetary system on similar lines, but a transfer of control over currency from Government to a Central Banking Institution to be newly created in this country.

Before proceeding to detail the measures by which this gold standard is to be established in India, the lecturer dealt briefly with the reasons advanced for the introduction of a gold currency along with the gold standard. He pointed out that:—

(1) Gold currency was not a necessary ingradient of a proper gold standard; (2) That the absence of a Gold currency would not lead to popular distrust as (a) popular confidence depends upon the confidence of bankers and businessmen which the Gold bullion standard will command; (b) the gold standard as proposed by him will stabilise the internal value of the local currency in terms of gold; (3) That a Gold currency in circulation will be wasteful and will interfere with the smooth operation of currency and discount policies.

ESSENTIALS OF GOLD STANDARD.

The lecturer proceeded to set out what he deemed to be the essentials of the new gold standard which he recommended for adoption in India.

(1) Currency to consist of Mohur notes, silver rupees and notes and subsidiary coins; (2) The Mohur to be declared equal in value to the same amount of gold of equal fineness contained in the British Sovereign; (3) The relation between the Rupee and the Mohur to be defined by Law and settled on a permanent basis; (4) Additions to the Currency should be only in the form of Mohur Notes. When subsidiary coins are required the Rupee Notes should be re-introduced; (5) control over currency and exchange to be transferred to a Central Banking Institution located in India; (6) The Bank to be under a legal obligation to sell gold in quantities of 1060 tolas, selling price per tola being determined by the legally defined gold content or value of the Gold Mohur. It should also be required to purchase gold in whatever quantity it may be offered at a price slightly less than the sale price to cover the cost of interest during the period when the Notes have to be printed and the cost of assaying the gold; (7) No restriction on the free import and export of gold. The establishment of such a standard will place Indian Currency on a gold basis; it will command public confidence and it will be an automatic standard expending and contracting the Currency according to the currency needs of the people. But the successful working of such a standard presupposes the existing of a strong gold reserve on the part of the Central Bank. The liability for conversion for monetary purposes extends to the following items:—

160 crores of paper currency.

140 crores of contractable rupee currency including hoards.

Of these, a 40 per cent. provision in gold will be ample for the paper currency.

It is estimated that within, say, 6 years atleast Rs. 60 crores worth of gold will be presented for conversion into Notes. Of this 24 crores will have to be the gold backing for the same notes: Rs. 35 crores worth of gold or £24 millions is surplus gold which can be replaced by the gold securities in the gold standard reserve, the gold thus released being utilised to strengthen the reserves for the existing rupee notes. £23 millions more will be needed to make up the total. A part of this can be realised by a sale of the remaining securities in the gold standard reserve spread gradually over a period of six years. The remaining £7 millions can be secured by a special gold loan to be raised in India, attractive premium being offered on the gold tendered, if it cannot be secured by an external loan.

Thus within a period of six years it will be possible for the currency authority to accumulate £57 millions or 67 million gold Mohurs. It may be legally provided that as soon as the gold reserve with the currency authority reaches this figure, the currency authority should immediately be charged with the legal obligation of selling gold in quantities of not less than 1000 tolas while the rupee notes should be replaced by Mohur Notes and the rupee should become a fixed portion of the Mohur.

Bhagwan Buddha's Jayanti.

The opening of the Anand Vihar and a public meeting to consecrate the memory of the Bhagwan Buddha's 2555th Thrice Sacred Day will be held on Saturday 2nd May at 6 p.m. in the compound of Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Hospital and National Medical College, Club Road near Byculla Club. H. H. the Maharaja Shri Sayaji Rao Gaekwar of Baroda has kindly consented to open the Vihar and Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside on the occasion.

A Woman's Weekly.

It is with great pleasure that we announce the publication shortly of a woman's weekly in Gujarati. The "Stree Shakti", as the paper is named, will be edited by Mrs. Urmila Mehta B.A. an ex-President of the Bombay War Council. We have no doubt that this pioneer paper will render invaluable services to the cause of women and we heartily wish it all the success that it deserves.

3 ARTS CIRCLE.

The Secretary 3 Arts Circle writes:—

An urgent meeting of the "3 Arts Circle" will take place to-day (Wednesday) at 6-45 p.m. at Aiwane-Rafat to discuss the Weekly Illustrated. All are requested to attend.

Hindustani Seva Dal Officers' Training Camp

TO BE OPENED ON MAY 3 AT BORIVLI.

Dr. Hardiker has issued the following appeal regarding the Officers' Training Camp of the Hindustani Seva Dal, which is to be opened at Borivli on May 3:—

The Officers' Training Camp is to be started on May 3. It will be opened by Mr. S. A. Brelvi. This is going to be an All India Camp. More than 12 provincial Congress Committees have so far responded to the call of the Hindustani Seva Dal's All India Volunteer Board and have promised to send their candidates. Some are sending two while others are sending six. The accommodation has been fixed for 50 candidates. The camp will be composed of those who have taken training previously and who will be ready to work under either the Provincial Congress Committee or Hindustani Seva Dal.

The camp will cost for five weeks at least Rs. 2,000. All this expense is to be borne by the All India Volunteer Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal. It has no funds at its disposal. It has only men to train and to work under the directions of the Congress. The Dal has the will to serve but it is without money. Therefore, I appeal to the generous Bombay people to help the All-India Volunteer Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal to train and equip willing young men to serve the Congress as officers. My friends in the City have promised me support. Still, however, I am making this public appeal in the hope that I will get a good response from the country in this undertaking.

Mr. K. A. Venkatramaiya, the Organising Secretary of the Dal Mr. M. Pai, accountant Hindustani Seva Dal are authorised to receive donations and issue receipts for the same.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH.

A general meeting of the members of the Desh Sevika Sangh will take place at Madhav Baug on Friday (1st May) at 3-30 p.m. to elect the seven members to be co-opted to serve on the managing Committee of the Desh Sevika Sangh, the Volumteer Branch of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha.

All names of members for election should reach the following address by 30th instant.

Jt. Hon. Secretaries. Rashtrya Stree Sabha, C/o Shrimati Maniben Chabildas, 6, Napean Sea Road, Bombay.

CO-OPERATIVE EXCURSION TO JOGESHWARI CAVES.

The Fort Co-operative Institute has arranged a co-operative excursion to Jogeshwari Caves on Sunday May 3.

"BAD WORK" IN MEDICAL BATH

SEQUEL IN COURT TO POLICE RAID

A Russian girl and several prosecution witnesses gave evidence in what is known as the "Medical Bath Case" which was resumed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Tuesday morning.

In this case A. M. Lobo and Mary Patrao, said to be husband and wife stand charged with living on the earnings of prostitution. It will be recalled that a bath known as "the Medical Bath" at Dhobi Talao was raided by the police on March 24 last and the accused were put under arrest. They were later bailed out.

Mr. Spencer, Police Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution while the accused were defended by Mr. P. Godhino.

RUSSIAN GIRL'S EVIDENCE.

Rachel Evans, a young Russian Jew girl who was employed as a nurse in the Medical Bath gave Evidence. She deposed that she used to give massages to customers once or twice a day. Questioned by the court witness stated that that the bath was open to all communities and there was no ban. "Anyone could pass by" said the witness. She was having a bath when the police raided the premises. She was receiving a salary of Rs. 40 per month.

"WHATEVER YOU LIKE."

Gani Ram Sharma, employed as a canvasser in the Kashmiri Hotel which was in the same building as the Medical Bath deposed that on one occasion he took certain customers of the hotel to the Bath. The second accused asked them "What do you want? Bath or massage?" and added that the girls would give the massage.

The customers expressed a desire to have a look at the girls and immediately four girls were rushed in. They then said "Is there only Bath and Massage here and nothing else" to which the accused replied "You can do whatever you like but the charges will be more." Witness left the customers there and returned to the hotel.

"BAD WORK."

Ramdas Dattaram employed as a sweeper in the Bath was the next witness examined.

Mr. Spencer: What did you see in the Bath?

Witness: The customers used to come there for "bad work."

What do you mean by bad work?

Witness was seen laughing and making some gestures.

The Magistrate asked the Police Prosecutor not to embarrass the witness by putting further questions.

Khimji Rattnsey, a bill collector who was said to be one of the "customers" who visited the bath was the next witness examined. He said that on March 24 last a about 9 p.m. he went to the bath. No sooner he was there then the police raided the place. On the arrival of the police two persons came out of a room in the bath.

Have you visited the Bath before?—No. Witness said that there were also two girls in the Bath.

"PROBABLY CHATTING."

Inspector Byrt formerly attached to the C.I.D. who raided the Bath on March 24 at about 9-00 p.m. said that at the time of the raid there were three males and three females in the Bath. A large room inside the bath was partitioned off and divided into three compartments. In the first room witness found a man sitting on the cot and there also a woman there. They were in a sitting posture and probably were engaged in chatting. In another room there was a man lying on the cot and he was "stripped upto the waist." In each room there was a table and toilet materials. In the bath room there was a bath tub. In the end room there was a Turkish Bath Cabinet but it appeared to be very old and it was not fitted with steam appliances.

Witness then produced some account books seized during the search of the book. One of the books clearly "showed the earnings of the women in the Bath." In the name of "Sakina" Rs. 85 were shown as earning between 10th and 18th. The police also found 4 copies of the Government Gazette relating to the latest amendments to the Prostitution Act and there were two copies of the Prostitution Act itself.

Magistrate: I always find that my copies of this book are always missing. (Laughter).

PREVENTIVES.

Witness then produced two tubes which he described as preventives against veneral diseases. These were found in a trunk in the Bath. The witness also showed a glass tube which he said was also used for preventive purposes by males.

Mr. Godinho: Are you a medical expert?

Witness: Yes. I happened to be in the Government Dock Yard during the War and these tubes were supplied in plentiful to the sailors for preventive purposes.

The court rose for lunch.

Two more witnesses were examined when the Court met after lunch. Abdul Hussein, a furniture merchant said that hired out furniture to the Bath at the instance of the accused. The landlord of the building in which the Bath was situated also gave evidence.

The Magistrate then framed a charge against the accused that they were making a living out of prostitution.

Both the accused pleaded "not guilty" to the charge.

The case was then adjourned to May 1.

VELINKAR'S CASE AGAINST 3 ACCUSED.

Lamington Road Shooting Trial.

"It is not necessary that an approver should be substantiated on all points; even if he is corroborated on 10 to 15 points out of 25, the Jury should regard him as a trustworthy witness, and they should keep their mind open as regards the other points", said Mr. S. G. Velinkar continuing his address to the Jury on Tuesday at the resumed hearing of the Lamington Road Shooting Case in which Ganesh Raghunath Vaishampayan and five others stand charged with conspiracy to murder police officers, before Mr. Justice Barlee at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

MOGHE'S FERTILE IMAGINATION."

Mr. Velinkar said that the prosecution could not help mentioning the fact that though a Government servant, Moghe had revolutionary proclivities. There was no doubt that Moghe had a remarkably nice memory.

"ESTABLISHED BEYOND DOUBT."

Proceeding Counsel stated that there could be no doubt that the car No. X 8131, belonging to Mr. Tukaram Vithal Shinde, cousin of the accused Shinde, was the car used on the occasion of shooting, because the three empty cartridge cases which were seized from the pocket of accused Shinde, were fired from the same pistol as the one picked up from the spot of the shooting. On the evidence of several witnesses, the prosecution had established beyond a shadow of doubt that Budhiman, Sharda, and V. R. Vaishampayan had come from Lahore to help the accused in Bombay. It was a significant fact that the defence had no courage to put the question in cross-examination to the witness Abdul Rezak whether or no the double photograph was implanted by the police in the pocket of the shirt on which there was a mark "V. N. V."

APPEAL TO JURY.

Continuing Counsel stated that there were two charges against G. R. Vaishampayan. The first charge of conspiracy was not inter-dependent upon the second one of abetment, therefore Mr. Velinkar appealed to the Jury that even if they returned a verdict of not guilty on the first charge, it did not follow that the accused was not guilty on the other charge also.

Referring to the statement made by the first accused, Mr. Velinkar said that most of the denials could not be believed as there was sufficient corroboration on those points by independent witnesses, who bore no grudge against the first accused.

CASE AGAINST BAPAT.

As regards Bapat, the second accused, Mr. Velinkar said that there were three charges against him, viz. conspiracy, an attempt to murder police officers, and possession of fire arms. Bapat had stated in Court that on the night of October 9, he returned home at 10 p.m. and slept. If that was a fact, he could not have been present at the shooting incident. It found corroboration in the evidence of Bhimabai, his step-mother, and the alibi thus established would really go in his favour. But looking to the evidence of many independent witnesses, prosecution could not believe that to be so, and hence it could only be explained that his step-mother must only be trying to make the case easy for him.

"IN ALL FAIRNESS".

Referring to Deodhar, Mr. Velinkar said that there was sufficient evidence to show that 4 copies of the War of Indian Independence were sold by him. He admitted having phoned to Shinde and ultimately having secured his car. He contradicted Moghe and stated in the Court that the car was handed over to the approver. Accused Shinde corroborated him on that point. It was for the Jury to decide whether the statement was true or not. No doubt, Deodhar and Shinde had gone to Malabar Hill, but in all fairness, prosecution pointed out that they did not know the purpose of the trip.

Mr. Velinkar will resume his address to the Jury with reference to the charges against Upadhye, Dhamankar and Shinde on Thursday.

"The Cingalee" Staged At Opera House.

A packed house enjoyed the performance by the students of the St. Teresa's High School at the Royal Opera House on Tuesday evening. It was a breezy musical comedy, "The Cingalee" by Lionel Monckton and Paul Reubens, which is produced for the school by Mr. J. P. da Costa and Mr. M. Silas. The performance which is in aid of the school will be repeated this evening.

Apart from the comedy which dominates the play, the principal attraction was the singing by the chorus of more than a hundred boys and girls. Among the dances, the "Temple Bells" and a "Garba Dance", the latter by the Hindu girl students, were well executed. Another feature was the music of a full orchestra under the direction of Mr. J. P. da Costa with Miss Ivy da Costa at the piano. The honours of the acting were shared by Miss Mona da Cunha as Nanoya, the heroine, Miss Rati Nariman as Peggy, Master John Campos in the comic role of Chambuddy Ram and Miss Gai Bamboat as the English judge. The dances were arranged by Miss M. Coutinho and Miss M. Rowe, both teachers in the school.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Luxmi" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 p.m on Sunday the 3rd proximo.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Kenya" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 Noon on Wednesday the 6th proximo.

Mails for the Straits (including Siam, Borneo F. M. S. Johore, Malacca, Netherlands, Indies Philippine Islands, Penang, Selangore and Singapore and China Via Negapatam) will be closed at General Post Office at 12-Noon on Thursday the 30-4-1931.

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51, Esplanade Road.

Wednesday, 29th April, at 6 p.m.
Short Talk On
BUDDHA, THE GURU

Followed by Questions & Answers.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICL
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1931.

CREEDS AND CONVERSION.

—:o:—

A passionate and uncharitable controversy has raged round some recent comments of Mahatma Gandhi on foreign missionaries in India. The first report of the comments made in a press interview was extremely inaccurate and gave rise to many an aggressive retort. Gandhiji then gave a correct version of the interview in his "Young India." This version should ordinarily have silenced or sobered down the controversy. But petty-minded critics would not miss an opportunity of creating prejudice against Gandhiji and of seeking to undermine his influence even by grossly misrepresenting him. What Gandhiji actually stated about foreign missionaries was as follows: "If instead of confining themselves purely to humanitarian work such as education, medical services to the poor and the like, they would use these activities of theirs for the purpose of proselytising, I would certainly like them to withdraw. Every nation considers its own faith to be as good as that of any other. Certainly the great faiths held by the people of India are adequate for her people. India stands in no need of conversion from one faith to another." Gandhiji himself felt that this brief statement was somewhat bold and needed amplication, and added two important paragraphs interpreting and amplifying the statement. And in those paragraphs he stated most clearly: "I am not against conversion. But I am against the modern methods of it." He also suggested what should be the right methods of conversion but condemned "proselytising under the cloak of humanitarian work." In face of all this it is malicious misrepresentation to say that Gandhiji is against all conversion by foreign missionaries and would under Swaraj do his best to penalise such conversions. The "Times of India", referring to every man's right to preach and convert, says: "Is Mr. Gandhi going to deprive the Indian Christian along with the Bideshi missionary of one of his sacred birthrights? And that brings us to the more serious problem: is he going to deprive Mussalmans also by statute of their right to convert non-Muslims to Islam?" Our contemporary knows the right answer but has perhaps reason to suggest the contrary.

Exception has also been taken to Gandhiji's comments that "the great faiths held by the people of India are adequate for her people" and that "India stands in no need of conversion from one faith to another." We do not believe that these comments were meant to be understood too literally or without some obvious qualifications. What Gandhiji evidently means is that in so far as any Indian religion or its present interpretation is defective it is open and desirable for the people professing that religion to remove the defects in their own religion rather than to renounce it for that reason alone. The "Times of India" for obvious reasons remarks: "If Mr. Gandhi's words mean anything they mean that Hinduism is at this moment 'adequate' for the Dhed and the Bhangi as it is for the Brahmin and the Bania." This is a travesty. What Gandhiji means is that untouchability is a blot on Hinduism and a shame to all Hindus, especially to the so-called high caste Hindus, and that it is the duty of all Hindus to remove that blot rather than to renounce Hinduism itself because of the presence of that removable blot.

This is too serious a subject to be made a pawn in the game of party politics or religious bigotry. If wishing were having, we would most fervently wish that the people of India, as indeed of the whole world, would regulate their beliefs and conduct in accordance with the spirit of Reason and Humanity irrespective of creeds, would adopt every belief and conduct dictated by Reason and Humanity even if such belief and conduct were banned by the creed of their birth, and would renounce every belief and conduct repugnant to Reason and Humanity even if such belief and conduct were strictly enjoined by the creed of their birth. If Hindus and Muslims, Christians, Parsis and Sikhs were all to be guided by the voice of Reason and a spirit of brotherhood, we would hear much less of communal rivalries and of the crime and sin of communal riots. We trust today, which is a solemn festival of the Mussalmans, they and their Hindu brothers would vie with one another in doing acts of love and brotherhood.

THE NEW MENACE.

Replying to an interpellation in the Commons on Monday, Mr. Benn foreshadowed the institution of a new Indian Air Force "before long". He emphasised that this new force would be distinct from the Indian Army. Indians are entitled to ask how much of this new addition to the defence of their country will be truly Indian? Is to be under the sole and exclusive control of the British War Office, being "distinct from the Indian Army" and is it to be staffed solely by non-Indians? Iraq, although under British tutelage, has at least been able to form a nucleus for its own air force with Iraqui air-men. Why should not India begin in the same manner? We have the gravest apprehension that like the Indian Army this new force will be staffed wholly by British Officers, the familiar excuse being trotted out that Indians with the requisite experience are not yet available. The people of this country will, therefore, regard this new imposition as another menace, another costly item of defence for which they have to pay and from participating in which they are to be shut out.

As regards the composition of the "Committee of Experts" appointed by the Government of India to make recommendttions for the establishment of an Indian Military College, a proposal through which officialdom hopes to stem the agitation for Indianisation, Government will have to thank themselves if the public protest is that a majority of the names composing this body to not command its confidence. Dr. Moonje, Sir Sivaswami Iyer and Sir Abdur Rahim are inevitably there, so are two Indian Army officers, but the Committee is overweighted with British Military Officers and one cannot reasonably expect that a scheme in the preparation of which vested interests have had a hand, a scheme whose very purpose is the curtailment of the power and opportunity of those very interests will be evolved by such a Committee in a manner to satisfy Indian aspirations.

SAFETY FIRST

—:o:—

Mr. Snowden, the Labour Chancellor of Exchequer, announced his Budget proposals on Monday to an eagerly expectant House of Commons. The rank and file of his own Party will find nothing stimulating in his proposals. The MacDonald Government are determined to be political realists with a vengeance and they act upon the principle of safety first. Mr. Snowden proposes to make up the deficit of £37 millions by making a raid of £20 millions on the Dollar Exchange account which was formerly created in New York but is, it is now declared, no longer necessary. Mr. Montagu Norman's visit to Wall Street, New York, has thus borne fruit. The remaining £17 millions of the deficit will be made up by non-recurrent revenue and other temporary expedients a [illegible] Liberal and Tory benches Mr. Snowden will receive praise for not indulging in schemes which strike terror amongst British capitalists, schemes like a levy on capital and heavier succession duties. The proposal for the taxation of land values, which is not to materialise soon, is a sop thrown out to appease the wrath of the MacDonald Government's supporters who can legitimately complain that the Snowden budget proposals have an ultra-conservative tinge. Those promised schemes of social welfare and for the reduction of unemployment will have to wait. Socialism will come, not in the time of the MacDonald Government, but some successor of theirs gifted with vision and courage. Meanwhile, Mr. MacDonald and colleagues remain in office, certified to be sound in their financial policy by British Big Business and banks.

Trifles.

—:o:—

"Lady Delegates to R. T. C. Deputation to Secretary of State Mr. Benn pleads lack of time." Naturally. He couldn't very well confess lack of courage.

* * *

Deep admiration has been felt for the action of the Police in Shaikhupura (Punjab) who have started a shop to sell foreign cloth at "concession rates to policemen."

It is not yet known whether his Excellency the Governor has extended his patronage to the shop and when the latter is going to display the legend "By Special Appointment to....." etc.

Nor has the Inspector-General of the Punjab Police yet decided to send his official congratulations to the organisers of the police campaigns against sedition and chaos as symbolised in Khaddar and Indian Mill cloth.

* * * * *

But there are reasons to believe that the Rt. Hon. Douglas Hacking M.P. is shortly going to move a resolution placing on record Parliament's appreciation of the Shaiknupura Police buying Empire goods in preference to Swadeshi.

Muslim "leaders" of the Punjab are also shortly to meet and pass a resolution of thanks to Government and the Police on behalf of the poor Muslim weavers and spinners.

As to the Foreign Cloth Merchants, doubts having been expressed regarding the possibility of presenting a purse, they are now considering the advisability of guaranteeing losses involved in the sale of Foreign Cloth "at concession rates."

* * *

"Despite the hostilities and the unpleasant reconnaisance work, the Afridis treated the bodies of Flying Officer Wood and his companion (killed in Saturday's crash) with honour and respect"—A. P. message from Peshawar.

* * *

Someone has either blundered or been too slack. In any case, I hope the Chief Commissioner of the N. W. F. P. will award adequate punishment to those responsible for this leakage.

Indeed, I have no doubt in my own mind that it is treason to the Empire whose very existence is bound up with primitive barbarism of the Afridis.

* * *

I think I would take lessons in Political Philosophy and contemporary history from the Municipal Commissioner of the Bombay Corporation. Indeed, all of you should do so.

But I am not so sure if the task of acting a school master—shades of Plato and Aristotle,—would prove congenial to to him.

* * * * *

I, however, admire his arguments against Democracy. The string of eminent names would have been enough for me. But the reminder that Greece and Spain had abandoned Democracy convinced me immediately.

* * * *

By the way what kind of Dictatorship would Mr. Dalal like? Would he be the Indian Stalin or Mussolini? Or would he rather prefer to be known as his Majesty, Maharaja (or Nawab) Dalal of India? But I forget. Perhaps his insistence on "our genius and peculiar conditions" relates to the present mode of Government prevailing in India.

* * * * *

Two experts, Sir Edwin Lutyens and a friend, received Rs. 40 lakhs for organising that totally unnecessary and ghastly sight known as New Delhi. Of the glory of the outcome, a British journal writes as follows:—

The Viceroy's Home

The new Vice-regal Lodge in New Delhi is surrounded by an estate of 330 acres. It contains 340 rooms and 1½ miles of corridors, and 4½ million bricks have been used in its consstruction. There are, too, 37 fountains, 35 loggias, 14 lifts, and 300 telephones.

300 telephones! Probably true. And a great argument for refitting the place, in due course, into a hospital as indeed Gandhiji has with sound foresight anticipated. We can't think of maddening the Viceroy with 300 'phones. We have the warning of Lord Irwin who became Ordinance-mad.

* * * *

The "Times of India" is naturally embarrassed as to the possibility of a Viceroy subsisting on Rs. 500 with three hundred telephones to answer, while a single instrument at Palm Beach Hotel involves greater liabilities. Police Dances might advertise Juhu, but nothing in the world can popularise Delhi.

* * * *

The Poona Season is shortly due and tipsters have started privately circularising phenomenal secrets for making fortunes to supplement the Derby. Though "straight" tips are offered we foresee ups and downs for our punters.

* * * *

A placard in a Bombay Booksellers' Shop:—

THE WIVES HENRY VIII
(Third Thousand)

* * * *

The Director of Information is busy compiling statistics to prove there is some exaggeration.

* * * *

The British Census operation is not without its lighter side. A murderer awaiting execution was included in the nation's count. This is but to charge him under another count!

* * * * *

"Wear-Home-Spun" movement is going strong in Egypt. I fear Britain cannot stand the wear and tear of boycott.

* * * * *

A high railway authority says that honestmen need not be afraid of the turnstile. However, there is no truth in the rumour that the Passenger and Traffic Relief Association is organising a protest meeting against the remarks.

* * * *

"You have saved my life and I will give you £5, but unfortunately I have only a £10 note on me."

"Never mind—jump in the river again."

THE CAPITATION CHARGES.

—:o:—

AN INIQUITOUS LEVY

(BY A. D. SHROFF.)

Last week the Secretary of State for India informed the House of Commons that His Majesty's Government had decided to refer to an independent Tribunal the question of the disputed liability of the Government of India to pay His Majesty's Government the present annual capitation charges in respect of the training in England of recruits to the army in India and also India's claim for contribution from the Imperial revenues towards the military expenditure in India.

MOMENTOUS ANNOUNCEMENT

This announcement must be reckoned as of a momentous character in that the justice of the demand made by the Indian intelligentsia for well-nigh fifty years now for the apportionment of India's military expenditure between Britain and this country at last comes to be recognised. If Mr. Benn is really sincere and is not equivocating, this is not to be a mere inquiry, as inquiries, in the words of Lord Curzon, may be either to shelve or to solve questions. As this matter is "agreed" to be referred to an Independent Tribunal, we must take it that it cannot be anything but an impartial arbitration. Let us hope, therefore, that in the appointment of this Tribunal all the recognised principles and well-known practices in such matters will be scrupulously respected and that the Tribunal will not be overweighted with the influence of the British War Office which has made itself historically notorious for turning the blind eye to considerations other than those of Imperialist aggrandisement.

LONG-CONTINED INJUSTICE

Of the two main questions, let us first consider capitation charges. The evident injustice of imposing this burden on the Indian revenues has long since been the subject of dispute between the Government of India and the British War Office. As far back as 1897 our great stalwarts of those days—Dadabhai, Wacha and Gokhale—ruthlessly exposed before the Welby Commission the unjustifiable nature of this charge on the Indian taxpayer. Even the Simon Commission—whose studied partiality for Imperialist interests is ill-concealed by their casual appreciation of certain realities in the Indian situation—have pointed out the iniquity of this burden and have suggested a detailed enquiry. The average man in the street will clearly understand the wrong that has been done to him and will wonder at his own patience and tolerance if he knows what capitation charges mean.

WHAT THE CHARGES COVER

Capitation charges are supposed to cover the cost of the following services:—

(1) Enlistment and training of the recruit; (2) the pay of young officers appointed to vacancies in the force and awaiting orders to sail; (3) training of veterinary surgeons in India; (4) the examination of the candidates for the I. M. S.; (5) Educational establishments; (6) advances of 2d days' pay to drafts for sailing for India; (7) expenses of men sent home from India either as invalids or time-expired men; (8) expenses of Indian invalids at English hospitals. The whole question of capitation charges *per se* would not arise but for the maintenance of British soldiers in India who form the Army of Occupation. Whilst, therefore, India has a very strong and convincing case to dispute the exorbitant scale of these charges on the various heads enumerated above, the root-cause of the trouble is the existence of the British troops in India. India has been acknowledged to possess military material of the highest value and nobody out of Bedlam can question India's ability to replace the British troops both quantitatively and qualitatively. But probably this question can be more appropriately discussed under the second head.

HOW THEY HAVE SWELLED

Capitation charges have grown from £7-10-0 per British Soldier (the term including officers also) fixed in 1889-90 till they have reached the present Brobdingnagian proportions of £25 per head. In the current year's budget, capitation charges stand at well-nigh Rs. 2 crores. That a considerable part of these charges is thrust down India's unwilling throat merely because of Britain's political domination and without any reasonable or moral basis is amply demonstrated by the fact that British troops are sent to India for short service only and thereafter strengthen the army resources of Britain, though India is made to contribute towards the cost of their recruitment and training. If the iniquity of this burden on India is admitted in principle, it is only fair and proper for Britain to refund to the Government of India all the unconscionable levies hitherto made upon Indian revenues on this account. What is now admitted to be wrong could not have been right hitherto

INDIA'S JUST CLAIM

On the question of India's claim for a contribution to her military expenditure from Imperial revenues, an overwhelming case is made up by historical facts from 1857 onwards, substantiating the reasonableness and cogency of this claim. All students of India's public finance are aware that one principal reason for the enormous growth in the public expenditure of India is to be found in the endless increase in the military expenditure as a result of the ruthless prosecution of Britain's policy of Imperialist aggrandisement. The abandonment of the wise policy of "Masterly Inactivity" enunciated by Sir John Lawrence which kept India out of Afghan entanglements and the adoption of Forward policy on the North West Frontier which has necessitate sending 72 expeditions costing untold amount of money, the wars and conquest of Burma for the exploitation of British commercial interests, employment of the Indian army as far afield as Abyssinia and China all combine to explain why India's military expenditure has grown to a level where it absorbs 62 1/2 per cent of the tax-revenue of the Central Government. It is impossible to quote within the compass of this article all the official records showing that the expansion of the army in India was not undertaken solely for the protection of Indian interests. One classic reference will suffice. The Army Commission of 1879 in framing the estimate of our military requirements contemplated among other things "the contingency of operations beyond the Frontier, not merely against Russia with Afghanistan as our ally but against Russia assisted by Afghanistan." But in 1885 even their recommendations were exceeded by increasing the strength of the army by another 30,000 soldiers because of the raising caused by the Penjdeh incident and because of the annexation of Upper Burma.

ESHER COMMITTEE'S VIEW

Again, the Esher Committee wrote in a covering letter to their report:

"We cannot consider the administration of the Army in India otherwise than as part of the total armed forces of the Empire."

Apart from the fact that India's military expenditure has increased as a result of Imperialist policy, the continued foisting of the British troops in the India Army is no less important a factor in adding to the cost of our army. It is an idle dream to expect your army to be Indianised by the mere acceleration of the rate of Indianising the officer ranks. Our main and unbearable burden lies in the maintenance of 60,000 British soldiers who cost us nearly five times as much per head as an Indian soldier. The bunkum of justifying the existence of the British soldier as an impartial preserver of peace among the warring communities of India can only be dismissed as an attempt to insult the loyalty, impartiality and military valour of the Indian soldier. In pressing, therefore, our claim for Britain's contribution to our military expenditure on the ground that the Indian army is maintained at its present strength not for the sole interests of India but for protecting some of the important Imperial interests, we cannot and should not surrender our birthright both to man our own army and to control its management. Let it be remembered that India makes a most modest claim and even Gokhale—that King of Moderates amongst us—presented to the Welby Commission in 1857 a bill totalling Rs. 114 crores representing charges "unjustly imposed by the Imperial Government on us in furtherance of its own policy." Without prejudice to our right to replace gradually the British soldiers and officers we are fairly entitled to claim from Britain at least half the cost annually incurred by India in protecting the North-West Frontier, including the cost of expeditions, military roads, strategic railways, etc.

NOTES OF THE DAY

—:o:—

Nationalist Muslims And Their Opponents.

The correspondence between Mr. A. M. Khwaja and the Muslim communalists of Allahabad that we published yesterday shows what Nationalist Muslims are up against. "The Nationalists," as Mr. Khwaja points out, "did all they could to bring all the Muslims together. Dr. Ansari invited almost all the members of the All-Parties' Conference at Delhi." How the efforts of Nationalist Muslims were cynically spurned is common knowledge. The conduct further of responsible members of the All-Parties' Conference at Delhi is in direct contrast to Dr. Ansari's attitude. "At the All-Parties' Conference subject committee meeting" says Mr. Khwaja, "Mr. Sherwani and I attended by special invitation and Mr. Sherwani was heckled by the President himself and had to sit down. I was given no chance at all." This is not all. Mr. Khwaja pointedly draws attention to the fact that only four days before the meeting convened by him, Doctor Snafaat Ahmad and others held a meeting of their own and discussed highly controversial question. The authorities allowed the earlier meeting. But they banned the one convened by Mr. Khwaja and his friends. Nationalist Muslims have to fight a combination encouraged and strengthened further by Lord Irwin's parting benedictions. But the difficult in their way, will, we hope, serve only as stimulants.

Muslim Communalists And Khaddar.

Addressing a meeting at Moradabad Maulana Ataullah Shah Bukhari rightly emphasised the duty of Muslims in regard to Kahddar. The point need not be laboured at any length that Muslims benefit more from Khaddar than Hindus. It would be perverse, as the Maulana observed, to reject a thing simply because it was advocated by a Hindu. Indeed, where Khaddar is concerned, it is a distinct disservice not to encourage its use. In this connect on we again draw the particular attention of those Muslims who loudly shout their protestations of sympathy for poor Muslims. They are using might and main to perpetuate Separate Electorates for their own purposes. How is it that they have never bestowed even a fraction of their energies for the good of the poor whom they would exploit? Constructive organisation, preparation of Tanzeem—these have been their high-sounding watch-words during the last two years. What is the net result of their verbal campaign? Has it ever occurred to them that half the members of the Working Committee of their All-Parties' Muslim Conference are even now habitual wearers of—Lancashire fineries? This is how our communalists champion the cause of the Muslim poor.

Universal Franchise.

When the question of adult franchise came up again before the Bombay Municipal Corporation, some of the aristocratic Corporators stoutly opposed the reform and others tried their usual delaying tactics. The question is a simple one for men of average intelligence and certainly not a new one, and it is not at all necessary to refer it first to any sub-committee, new or standing. The R. T. C. need not be a bar to the discussion of the question any more than is the Five-Year Experiment in Soviet Russia. However beneficent may be the wider application of adult suffrage, it is now urged as a local reform, thoroughly practicable and, we hope, quite within the competence of the Corporation to decide upon it straightway. And, why should the Corporation fight shy of giving the lead to the R. T. Conference itself?

Bogey Of Illiteracy.

More straightforward was the opposition of the Municipal Commissioner. But we doubt if his learned disquisition convinced at least himself. The question before the House was not, as he seemed to believe it was, whether democracy or some other form of government should be adopted. The question was: Democracy having been adopted even against the wishes of Mr. Dalal, should it be a genuine one or a make-believe? The most common argument urged against adult franchise in India is that it would give power to the illiterate and irresponsible crowd. But an illiterate man is not destitute of commonsense. He, at least, knows what he wants, what is good for him and who may be relied upon to be his real friend and representative. And we need not go far to show that misused cleverness is more harmful to society than illiteracy.

MENACE OF FOREIGN COTTON

—:o:—

INDIAN CULTIVATOR AND HAND-LOOM WEAVER HIT HARD.

A New Slogan: "Boycott Them That Use Foreign Cotton."

(From Our Special Correspon- dent):—

Time and again Mahatma Gandhi has proclaimed to the world that the Swarajya he is aiming at is the Swarajya of the toilers and tillers of the soil. It is going to protect the poor against the exploitation of the rich. These were not going to be merely pious aspirations but the main plank in the Congress platform. The use of khaddar was considered as essential for the salvation of the country as the boycott of foreign cloth. The one was going to elevate the masses, the other was going to placate the classes and damage John Bull in a vital spot. And so it did. Lancashire almost fell prostrate before the united will of India's millions. Indian men, Indian women and Indian children with one resolve dedicated themselves at the altar of the country's cause. What mattered if in serving India it cost them more for their daily raiment? But it was country's need, it was Mahatmaji's command and they would rather do without some necessities than buy cheap foreign cloth. So they bought Indian cloth, made in India with Indian labour with Indian cotton and Indian capital. Indian Labour was happy, Indian Cultivators prospered and Indian Capital flourished. And because they all got on the Indian consumer was pleased.

INSTIABLE GREED.

But the desire for gain of the capitalist knows no bounds. With every sacrifice of the people it increased. The stoppage of the foreign imports created demands for the goods he ordinarily produced and for finer counts. Finer counts required longer staple and India was not producing longer staple cotton. Not that Indian soil was not fertile enough to produce it, but with no demand there was no supply. Did not Indian soil in days gone by produce cotton that made the famous Dacca Malmal? But at the moment there was no supply available of long staple cotton, so the millowner started importing cotton from Egypt, Sodan and America.

CULTIVATOR RUINED.

The supply of finer count cloth being available, our people falling prey to human frailties, started using more and more of finer cloth. With their increasing profits the millowners bought more and more foreign cotton; and all the while the humble cultivator lost his ground. With the advent of foreign cotton the demand for Indian cotton fell rapidly. With the arrival of five lakhs of foreign cotton bales; the stock of Indian cotton unsold in the market increased until to-day ten lakhs of bales lie idle in Sewri and elsewhere waiting for a buyer. But the Indian millowner—some of them with vested interests abroad—would not look at cotton that would not produce counts of eighties and hundred and twenties. The poor cultivator suffered; but the millowner does not care two brass buttons for his suffering so long as he himself is coining more money?

Nay, on the contrary, he started manufacturing "Rumals, Saries and Patals" which were formerly the sole monopoly and occupation of the hand-looms weaver. The power-loom ousted the hand-loom the millowner the weaver.

"THE NEW SLOGAN."

But the greed to every one must have an end. Millowners flourish on the suffering of the populace. To-day the people are duped. To-morrow the people will find out the truth. The conscience of the people is outraged "Boycott of foreign cloth" was their slogan yesterday. To-morrow it will be "Boycott them that use foreign cotton."

IAPCOS
FRUITALKO SALINE
A CHERISHED RULE FOR HEALTH FUL LIVING.

ARBITRARY RETRENCHMENT

—:o:—

Mr. J. M. Mehta's Warning To Railway Board.

MOVE FOR A CONCILIATION BOARD.

Presiding over the Bombay Virar divisional Conference of Railway workers, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the course of presidential address said:—

"We are meeting in Conference tonight under the disastrous shadow of retrenchment not merely on our line but on all Indian Railways. We will have to consider the ways and means for effectively meeting it; and that task will require all the courage, patient, endurance and self-sacrifice of which we are capable. We shall have to take counsel together at various centres on the line; and this is only the first of the several Conferences that will follow each other in quick succession. We shall then be in a position fully to assess the magnitude of the evil that we have to encounter; and I feel certain that when the voice of eighty thousands of our comrades is thus mobilised of our claim to be heard will become irresistible.

"The situation briefly is this:—For the last two years the income of Indian Railways has not been keeping pace with their expenditure. On account of world-wide trade depression their income has substantially fallen. It would have fallen much less if the Government of the country had not pursued for years past an insane financial and currency policy. As things are, the purchasing power of the people has been so enormously crippled that its effect was bound to be reflected in the returns of Railway income. The Railway budget has shown a deficit of several crores; and the Railway Board has felt the necessity of retrenchment. Admittedly, the situation is serious, but it is not of a permanent character.

"From a careful study of the figures revealed in the Railway budget of the current year a saving of six crores would probably be adequate to meet the full requirements of the situation. If the revenues increase by six crores beyond the budget estimates there will be little, if any, neew for retrenchment. It will be remembered that at the time of the Railway budget, the Gandhi-Irwin pact did not exist and the forecast for the current year was based upon the continuance of political instability. Since then, however, the situation has substantially altered; and there is every possibility of the current financial year sailing in normal weather. Already, we are told, the trade is slowly looking up and to the extent the Railway income may thereby increase, the need for retrenchment will correspondingly diminish.

"Even supposing that an increase of income is not to be hoped for, it does not follow that retrenchment of staff is necessary By a temporary suspension of the annual contribution of several crores to the general finances and by a reduction in the remuneration of the superior services so as to make it commensurate with the existing price level, the Railway can make a saving of over ten crores during the year. The deficit of which the Railways are afraid is only six crores while by a judicious control of their funds they can save ten crores. No retrenchment would then be necessary, on the contrary large funds would be released for the purpose of increasing the existing low wages of the Railway employees.

"The methods adopted for effecting the retrenchment are unjust and arbitrary. Employees of long and approved service have been shown the sack; and there are bitter complaints that in the name of retrenchment old sores are being repaid.

"Your Union had an interview with the Agent about the retrenchment question. We were heard with patience and courtesy but it appeared from the very beginning that the minds of the authorities were made up; and nothing that we said was likely to change the course of events. Nearly two thousand men on our line are doomed and it is little wonder than bitter resentment is surging in the hearts of the workers.

"A strike sometimes cannot be avoided. If the Railway Board goes on as it is doing there is every possibility of trouble on all Indian Railways. I record my emphatic protest against the callous indifference shown by the highest Railway authority. We requested the Board for an interview before the proposed retrenchment was actually enforced. The request was refused. We asked them to join us in making an application for a Board of Conciliation. Again the request was refused. We are now making an independent application of the appointment of a conciliation Board. I will not be surprised if the Railway Board opposes even that application and sterner measures may be necessary to reinforce our protest These questions will be discussed and decided at the meeting of the General Council of the All India Railwaymen's Federation which takes place in this city on the 9th of May next."

NEITHER HOTEL NOR HOSPITAL

"Bombay Central" To Remain "Bombay Central"

There is a strong rumour in the City that the "Bombay Central Station" is to be changed into a hosptial as the traffic is not sufficient and paying enough to justify its continuance. Another rumour has it that the "Bombay Central" is to be converted into an up-to-date hotel.

Enquiries at the Agent's Office of the B.B. and C.I. Railway however, show, that the rumour is without foundation. The Railway Company has spent Rs. 1,40,000.00 only, on land and building viz. Rs. one crore for the land and Rs. 40 lakhs for the building and it is impossible that within a few months of the opening of this huge project, it should think of disposing of the building for a hospital or a hotel. Our representative was told emphatically that it was not the intention of the railway company now or in future to dispose of the "Bombay Central."

INCREASING POPULARITY.

That the "Bombay Central" is liked by the travelling public more than any other station is, the Agent added, demonstrated by the fact that during the last Easter Week End Excursion 10,000 passengers travelled through the "Central" against 6,000 last year from Colaba and Grant Road.

ORDEAL OF THE TURNSTILE.

Our representative then made enquiries in regard to the complaints of local passengers at the Churchgate Station who had to pass through the ordeal of the turnstile. A railway official who is in charge of the traffic statistics then replied that after the introduction of the turnstile at the Churchgate 75 per cent. of more tickets were collected than before, and if a passenger held the season ticket or the ticket in his hand, he had no cause to complain. This system, he said, was in vogue, in the principal cities of the world like London, Paris, etc. Of corrse, if a passenger travelled without any ticket, and if he was stopped at the turnstile, the fault would not be of the Railway Company.

CONGRESSMEN MAKE WAY FOR POLICE.

—:o:—

More Passages-At-Arms Between Judge And Pleaders In Chirner Shooting Case.

"What did Laxuman Chavji the first accused in the Chirner Firing Case ask Shivram Alu Patil a prosecution witness to say when he (Laxuman) had called the latter and informed him that he (Shivram) would have to go to Panvel to give evidence, regarding the Firing incident, before Mr. Raje?" was the question discussed in the Court of Mr. B. N. Sanjana the Sessions Judge at Thana at the resumed hearing of the case on Tuesday.

In his examination in chief by Mr. Raje the junior Public Prosecutor witness stated that on the next day of the Satyagraha Laxuman had sent for him and so he went to see him. On his way to Chirner he met Mr. Vedak and Antu Shet two of the accused. Antu Shet asked the witness to say that Firing preceded the row while Mr. Vedak asked the witness to tell the truth. When the witness saw Laxuman he also asked him to tell the truth.

UNGUARDED MOMENT.

When the witness was being cross-examined by Mr. Karandikar he denied Laxuman having told him that. Upon this Mr. Karandikar asked the Court if the witness' first statement in reply to the Prosecutor was recorded. The Judge informed Mr. Karandikar that it was not recorded. Mr. Karandikar submitted that when the witness made that statement he had urged that it should be recorded.

Judge:—Yes, I know that you had urged that it should be recorded. But you want me to take down the answer of the witness given by him in unguarded moments.

Mr. Karandikar:—What is an unguarded moment? I have been hearing that expression from your Honour many times. I should like to know what it exactly means.

Judge:—In the cross questions and answers the witness gives out something of which he does not understand the full implication.

Mr. Karandikar:—The answer was not elucidated in cross-examination. It was in the examination-in-chief. It refers to a point of time.

Judge:—It might as well refer to space.

Mr. Karandikar:—Yes, between you and me there is a large space.

"OUR CASE IS SPOILT."

Later on Mr. Karandikar asked the same witness what opinion he held about the accused Laxuman.

Judge:—Mr. Karandikar you may as well ask me that is my opinion about you and it would be foolish on your part to ask that question.

Mr. Karandikar:—I would ask you that question after the case is over.

Judge:—You set up a problem which would defy the ingenuity of a more intelligent man.

Mr. Karandikar was heard to say "Our case is spoilt because of your Honour's pre-suppositions."

COMMITTED FOR ROWDYISM.

In his evidence Shivram Alu Patil of Dhakti jui deposed that he was present at the Chirner Satyagraha. On reaching the banyan tree he saw Laxuman Chavji, Vitha, Antu Shet, Nathnath, Sakharam, Hasha Khanpatil, Balaram Posha and Kanya Zitya near the tree. They were merely standing there.

The witness in reply to Mr Karandikar stated that he had deserted his first wife. He had sent a notice addressed to Laxuman the first accused in that connection refusing to give maintenance charges to his wife.

Replying to Mr. Damle, witness admitted that he was sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment and Rs. 10 fine for rowdyism during Holi holidays.

"ONLY TO SEE THE FUN."

Ganpat Posha of Dhakti Jui deposed that on the previous day of the Satyagraha, Meghnath and Antu Shet accused Nos. 10 and 8 respectively had come to his village and they had urged the villagers to join the Satyagraha. They had also said that if they did not join they would not get their pottery from Chirner. They had also said that the Satyagraha was to cut "teak" trees.

Replying to Mr. Rege, witness denied his presence near the bunyan tree. To a question of Mr. Karandikar witness said that he did not know what Satyagraha meant. He did not even know that it meant to cut trees. His only object in going to the jungle was to see "Maja".

DID NOT SAY SO.

Mozes Rahmin a Jew of Chirner who had given evidence in the lower Court was offered for cross-examination. Replying to Mr. Karandikar witness said he knew Pandu Deoo a potter of Chirner. But he had not seen him wounded with a bullet. When his statements before the Police and the Committing Magistrate were read to him in which he was alleged to have stated that Pandu was brought to his house and he had received a bullet wound in his buttock witness said he did not say so.

THOSE HANDCUFFS.

Shantaram Govind Desai the orderly of Mr. Patil the Police Prosecutor then stepped into the witness box. He stated that he was a Head constable at Panvel for the last four years and a half and was Mr. Patil's orderly. He narrated the story of his starting with Mr. Patil from Panvel the day of the Satyagraha and reaching Chirner. When they reached the banyan tree they waited for nearly 15 minutes.

Mr. Patil then asked Mr. Gupte if there would be a speech and then went up the hill. They arrested 16 persons and handed them over to the Police. When they started to come down and wanted to wait at a spot for making Panchnama a crowd came up. Seeing the crowd the Police Inspector handcuffed eight of the arrested persons. The Mamlatdar also came up with the crowd.

The people were demanding that handcuffs should be removed or else all of them should be handcuffed. The Mamlatdar asked Mr. Patil to remove the handcuffs to which the latter replied that he would do so when he had completed the Panchnamas. The Panchnamas were then written and signed.

CONGRESSMEN MADE WAY.

In the meanwhile some of the constables told Mr. Patil that four of the accused had bolted with the handcuffs. The party then came down. When they reached the foot of the hill they found their way blocked by the crowd. Mr. Patil pushed aside the people and the Congress workers made way for the police by forming a cordon.

When the party was passing from the cordon somebody shouted "Here is the Police Patil Shiva. Beat him". When the Prosecutor asked if they gave any reason for that witness said they gave no reason.

JUDGE'S ADVICE.

Judge:—Mr. Pradhan, if you leave the witness to his own way possibly it will be more to your own advantage than to any one else's.

Witness further stated that the Shiva Patil was attacked and he fell down. He was lifted by the Police. Police Inspector Patil was also hit on his forehead and his headgear fell down. When Mr. Patil bent down to pick up it, he was hit on the back. In the meanwhile fire was opened and the witness fled to a bush and hid himself under it. Ganpat, the orderly of the Mamlatdar also came there and hid himself under the same bush.

Further examination of the witness was adjourned till Thursday.

ANTI-LIQUOR CAMPAIGN IN AHMEDABAD DISTRICT

Heavy Fall In Consumption

REVEALING FIGURES

We published below figures, supplied by the Secretary of the Anti-Liquor Branch of the Picketing Mandal of Ahmedabad, relating to the sale of liquor and licence-fees for the Ahmedabad District. The figures speak for themselves:—

The following are the figures of labad District for the year 1929-sale of country-liquor in Anme- 30 and 1931:—

Name of Shop	1929-30 Gallons.	Drams.	1930-31. Gallons.
Sabarmati	896	8	370.
Thalej	308	12	199.
Nandej	121	10	51.
Sarkhej	457	60	188.
Naroda	473	80	177.
Adalaj	337	60	235.
Vatva	353		156.
Bareja	347		180.
Bhuvaldi	303		189.
Dholka	102	40	343.
Sanand	558	28	163.
Viramgam	1,116	40	533.
Patdi	401	24	78.
Mandal	195	36	56.
Bhankoda	286	10	102.
Parantij	394	24	124.
Harsol	204	28	98.
Sonajan	124	1	44.
Talod	511	44	249.
Uzadia	149	72	55.
Vajhpur	86	56	33.
Moyad	110	22	38.
Karol	55	8	22.
Ghadi	139	40	46.
Barodra	113	24	46.
Agiol	25	18	13.
Modasa	605	4	43.
Dhansura	284	16	96.
Dhemai	316	12	136.
Dhandhuka	390	32	100
Dholka	100	40	343.
Ranpur	76	40	20
Cogha	692	24	162

LICENCE FEES.

The following are figures of licence—fees for the foreign liquor shops in the city of Ahmedabad, in the year 1929-30, and 1930-31: 1st instalment, (April to June), 2nd instalment (July to Sept.), 3rd instalment (Oct. to Dec.), 4th instalment (Jan. to March).

YEAR. PEREIRA'S SHOP.
1929-30. Rs. 1662. Rs. 1796 Rs. 2162 Rs. 2207
1930-31. Rs. 1234 Rs. 621 Rs. 779. Rs. 1044
YEAR FANIBANDO SHOP.
1929-30 Rs. 611. Rs. 799 Rs. Rs. 888
1930-31 Rs. 864 Rs. 582 Rs. 501 Not known.
YEAR FONSECA. (STATION).
1929-30 Rs. 1813 Rs. 1302 Rs. 2673 Rs. 1652
1930-31 Rs. 1350 Rs. 703 Rs. 1028 No known.
YEAR M. J. FONSECA.
1929-30. Rs. 1177 Rs. 1178 Rs. 1452 Rs. 1612
1930-31. Rs. 1108 Rs. 963 Rs. 1392 No known.

ONLY 33 PER CENT. REVENUE REALISED.

The following are figures of license-fees of the country liquor-shops in Ahmedabad District for the years—1930-31 and 1931-32:—

Name of Shop.	License fee for 1930-31	License fee for 1931-32
Naroda	Rs. 2,800	Rs. 1,825
Bhuvaldi	" 1,200	" 500
Sarkhej	" 3,400	" 425
Sabarmati	" 5,185	" 2,000
Sanand	" 2,750	" 100
Ranpur	" 1,250	" 250
Patdi	" 550	" No bid
Mandal	" 450	" No bid.
Adalaj	" 1,000	" No bid
Viramgam	" 6,185	" 3,000
Thaltej	" 800	" 665
Nandej	" 300	" 150
Beraja	" 1,850	" 900
Vatva	" 1,600	" 800
Dholka	" 5,500	" 1,500
Ranpur	" 450	" 80
Dhandhuka	" 1,250	" 250
Dholera	" 550	" 50
Gogha	" 1,000	" 510
Modassa	" 1,600	" No bid
Dhansura	" 1,300	" No bid
Dehmai	" 250	" No bid
Harsol	" 250	" No bid
Talod	" 750	" 230
Parantij	" 3,900	" 670
Moyad	" 125	" No bid
Sonasan	" 250	" No bid
Ujadia	" 125	" No bid
Agiol	" 150	" No bid
Badodra	" 125	" 30
Ghadi	" 235	" 30
Vajhpur	" 125	" No bid
Karol	" 120	" 15
Total	Rs. 47,175	Rs. 15280

As will be seen from the above figures there was no bidding for 12 out of 33 liquor shops.

The Government have realised only 33 per cent. for the remaining 21 liquor shops of the District.

Following are the figures for the last three years.:

Year:—1929-30:—Rs. 54701.
Year:—1930-31:—Rs. 47175.
Year:—1931-32:—Rs. 15280.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

PATRONISE SWADESHI & QUALITY.
LADCO'S
(i) ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER.
(ii) "DANTA" TOOTH CREAM.
Preserves & Cures
All maladies of Tooth & Gum.
available from all chemists & stores.
Agents:—
SHAH & CO. P. O. Box 2119, Princess St., BOMBAY 2.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, April 28.

Jute shares ruled steady with a limited business passing. Towards the close more buying power developed and the market closed firm at best of day. In coals rates remained unchanged in the absence of much business. Raneegunges however were marked down three points. In teas a small turnover resulted at about last levels. In the miscellaneous sections Indian Iron and Steels marked further declaration and others showed no material change Government Securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities.—3 1/2 per cent. Government paper 63-4, 5 per cent. Bonds 1933-102, 5 per cent. Loan 945/55 101-3.

Banks.—Central Bank 14-8, Imperial Bank Contributory 256-8.

Railways.—Hoshiarpur Doab Branch railway 60.

Coals.—Amalgamated 11-4 Bokaro and Ramgur 9-8, Equitable 24-8, Nazira 8, Raneegunge 35, South Karanpura 3-4.

Jutes.—Delta ordy. 492-8, ditto pref. 99-8, Fort Gloster pref. 111, Howrah 52-8, Kamarhatty ordy. 544-8, Kanknarrah ordy. 441, Kinnison pref. 112, Waverley 3-8.

Teas.—Dimakusi 12-8, Sarugaon 5-4.—A. P.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY EASE FROM APRIL 25.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, April 28.

The Deputy Controller of the Currency Bombay has issued the following press communique:—

There were no remittances to the British Treasury from the 1st to the 25th April—A. P.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion Madagascar Ports, Natal Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. Suez Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 30th inst.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shunko Maru" left Moji for Bombay on April 28 and is due to arrive on May 25 via usual ports.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

Weakness Of Wall-Street

LONGS UNLOADING IN ANTICIPATION OF TENDERS.

May Liquidation Completed

Bearish feeling in Stock market has lowered prices. Spot Houses are prepared to take up up May Notices and fears of heavy tenders will be unfounded. Professional operators are awaiting to enter in market on the buil side and now the time is fast approaching when adverse crop factors are likely to have material effect. The market is well liquidated and shorts will be caught unaware near the bottom of the market.

Purchases of January option during the month of May have invariably proved profitable in the past quarter century and this year, the above theory, will yield best result as prices have bottomed.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market was easy on increased selling pressure stimulated by unfavourable Liverpool cables and weakness of Wall Street. Prices opened at a decline of 7 points and a further decline of 9 points was recorded by noon on distress selling. In the afternoon the market rallied on short covering and closed at a decline of 14 to 17 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points to 9.95c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at decline of 8 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices decline 8 points to 8.77c.

The Liverpool market was weak on persistent selling by Houses of Far Eastern connections. Trade calling caused a temporary improvement. Selling was resumed in the afternoon, but straddle buying of January, steady trade calling and late trading were also in evidence. The market closed quiet at a decline of 7 to 8 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 8 points to 5.54d. per lb and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

East Indian cotton prices declined 8 points and Sakel Egyptians lost 13 points.

The Alexandria market was weak and prices declined 45 to 20 points.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

There continues to be a fair amount of enquiry for Spot cotton on the Liverpool raw cotton market. The Futures section, after a slight advance during the early part of the week, declined on continued liquidation of May and also in sympathy with the Egyptian section. The market subsequently showed signs of steadiness on calling by the Trade and reports of unfavourable weather in the American cotton Belt. Today the suspension of a well-known Commission House had a depressing effect, but finally trade calling imparted a steadier tone.

The Egyptian section, after being in a depressed condition, improved on covering by shorts.

REUTER'S MANCHESTER WEEKLY COTTON CLOTH AND YARNS REVIEW.

CLOTH: With confidence still lacking owing to the expectation of lower prices, conditions again have been very unsatisfactory and the general turnover has been meagre. Demand from India on the whole continues to be disappointing, while actual business with China has been on a very limited scale. With other sources transactions have been only of minor importance.

YARNS: Various counts of American descriptions have been enquired for, but sales have mostly been of a retail character.

This also applies to yarns spun from Egyptian cotton.

The local market will be entirely closed to-morrow the 29th instant, owing to a Mohmedan holiday "Bakr-Id.".

BRITISH BUDGET FAVOURABLE

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Continued weakness in American Securities is affecting cotton prices. In view of the acute trade depression last year the British Budget must be considered favourable. The uncertainty of acreage has slackened trade support. Although last season's crop movements seem to be practically over in America and India and the attention is now rivetted to new crop, prices are back to the lowest level seen in last December. There has been no serious mishap to the planting, though condition reports are not very desirable. Although no large buying movement is expected yet unless weather causes any serious damage, some reaction is likely due to speculative over-sold condition of the market chiefly induced by Stock Exchange weakness.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest 10.03 (2-0 p.m.) lowest 9-92 (12-11 p.m.)

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables.

Messrs E. J. Schwabach Co. New York cable:—

"Cotton market unsettled fearing financial outlook, weather conditions becoming more favourable. May liquidation about completed, improving technical position on the market but see nothing in the position other than a reeaction you cause an advance."

Messrs. Reiss Brothers. Liverpool cable.

"Most markets displaying easiness unfavourably affecting cotton."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool markets displaying easiness unfavourably affecting cotton.

New York. Market declined in consequence of disappointing cables from outside markets, liquidation in anticipation of notices to-morrow and continued weakness stocks.

New York.—Cotton market unsettled fearing financial outlook. Weather conditions becoming more favourable. May liquidation about completed. Improving technical position of market but see nothing in the position to cause an advance other than a reaction.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

10-44 a.m.:—Liverpool market easy on Bombay selling.

8-50 p.m.:—New York: Scattered selling in sympathy with Stocks.

Another of our Liverpool friends cabled us as under:—

"Most market displaying easiness unfavourably affecting cotton."

Reuter's cable:—New York market was easy on increased selling pressure stimulated by unfavourable Liverpool cables and weakness of Wall Street.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal 5.38

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 178 1/2 equal 4.06

Difference 132 pts equal Rs. 58/ New York May (Closed) 9.94 equal 4.97

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 178 1/2 equal 4.06

Difference 91 pts equal Rs. 40/ Liverpool. New York.

(At Liverpool close) May 31, Oct 56 (American points.)

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 27.

May	9.94—.14
July	10.20—15
October	10 56—.14
December	10 78—.15
January	10.88—.17
Middling Spot	9.95—.18

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 27.

May	10.02—.08
July	10 23—10
Middling Spot	9.77—.08

NEW YORK.

New York, April 27.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	10.01
July	10 28
October	10.64

Nsw York. Noon Call.

May	9.96
July	10.23
October	10.60

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 27.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 27.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.26
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.46
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.66
Oomra Good	3 66
Oomra Fully Good	3.86
Oomra Fine	4.06
Bengal Good	3.42
Bengal Fully Good	3.57
Bengal Fine	3 72
Scinde Fully Good	3.57
Scinde Fine	3 72
Scinde Superfine	3 87

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 27.

May	7.90
July	8.08
September	8.20
October	8.34
November	8 39
January	8.54
March	8 69
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	8.30

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

—:o:—

Bombay, April 28.

Liverpool Wheat:—
May s 4/3 3/4d. down 1d.
July s 4/5 1/2d. down 1d.
Oct. s 4/7 3/8d. down 1-1/8d.
Chicago Wheat:—
M doi. 81-1/2 unchanged.
July dol. 60-7/8 up 1.
Septs. dol. 60-5/8 up 3/4.
London Linseed.
Apl/May, £8.12-6 down sh. 1/3d.
Market quiet.
Argentine Linseed.
June 10.86.—6.
July 10.98.—4.
Market seady.
London Linseed:—
May/Aug. sh. 16/4 1/2d. down 4-1/2d.
Sep/Dec. sh. 17/6d. down 3d.
Market quiet .
New York Sugar
July 127 down 3.
Sept. 134 down 3.
Dec. 143 down 2.
Market quiet.
Wheat Cable: (Chicago.)
"Prices at first advanced on less favourable weather in the North-West and outside support, later declined on predictions of favourable weather and then advanced again on covering by shorts. Closed firm."

Linseed: (London.)
"The turnover in this commodity generally has been quiet, and to-day prices weakened owing to a big failure in America."

Linseed Oil: (London).
"There has been only a small consumptive demand, but a fair amount of business has been done."

Wheat (London):—

Wheat being firm and active prices fell on reports of heavy selling by the Farm Board. This was contradicted, but the market has since been lacking in fresh support."

LATEST WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co., have received the following latest cable from Liverpool:—

Between midnight and daylight continued rains West Texas. Cool nights.

Such a weather is likely to retard the growth of the plant at this time of the season when dry weather is needed.

READY COTTON SALES.

100 B. Karshandas Arvi 168
34 A. Damodar Vadal 159 1/4
60 A. Damodar Dhumangaon 161 1/4
93 B. Karshandas Arvi 168
100 Oshman Suleman Sumlaya 183 1/2
100 P. Chrystal & Co. Broach 182
100 Ital India Arvi 168 1/2
213 P. Chrystal & Co., Rapadvanj 186
200 Kotak & Co., Wun 173 1/2
100 Kotak & Co., Warora 173
100 Dawn mill Munsa 151
100 Dawn mill Nasirabad 151 1/2
75 Volkart Bros. Ranpur 151 1/2

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 28.

	Bales.
Khandesh	371
Central India	917
Barsi-Nugger	505
Hyderabad-Gaorani	50
Berar	472
Central Provinces	470
Dhollera	1,275
Rajputana	478
Broach	4,085
Comp'a-Dharwar	392
Westerns-Northerns	355
Cocoanada	20
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	16,087
Persian	206
American	59,533
Egyptian & African	195,499
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	124
Total	9,316 2,719,381

	Cwts.
Wheat	4,168
Linseed	22,450
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	214
Gingellyseeds	336
Poppyseeds	344
	Tons.
Coal	1,001

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, April 27. Opening	Closing
April		5 41—.07
May	5.43	5.41—.07
June		5.45—.07
July	5.52	5.49—.07
August		5.53—.07
September		5 56—.09
October	5.63	5 60—.03
November		5.64—.03
December		5.69—.08
January	5.75	5 72—.03
February		5.76—.03
March		5 81—.08
April		5..85—.08
Middlihg Spot		5.54—.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 27.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	5,000
Sales for Exports	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, April 28.

Not less than 20,000 Bales have been bought yesterday and to-day by Japanese firms. Drastic liquidation has improved the technical situation. The market opened steady at Rs. 188/ for Broach J/A. delivery and after declining to Rs. 187/4 prices advanced to Rs. 188/12 on buying by Japanese firms. Liverpool opened quiet but steady at a decline of 4 points.

Our market improved and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

The local market will remain closed to-morrow.

Broach A/M.	181
Broach J/A.	188/12
New Broach A/M.	204/8
Oomra May	160/8
Oomra July	164/8
New Oomra D/J.	173/8
Bengal July	143
Bengal May	145

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 28.

July	122.10—3.10
October	121.60—2.50

THE SEEDS' TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 28.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 32/13 Lowest Rs. 32/8 Closing Rs. 32/9.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 33/8 Lowest Rs. 33/2/6 Closing Rs. 33/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 30/9 Lowest Rs. 30/2/6 Closing Rs. 30/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 32/- Lowest Rs. 31/8/6 Closing Rs. 31/11

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 28.

Bengal Superfine	155
Bengal Fine	150
Bengal F.G.	145
Sindh-Punjab Fine	150
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	145
Wardha-Hingt Fine	170
Nagpur Savner Fine	175
Yeotma' Fine	165
Arvi Fine	165
Araoti Fine	160
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	160
Mulkapur Fine	155
Khandesh Fine	155
Mu'hia Fine	150
Muthia F.G.	143
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	170
Sailu F.G.G.S.	160
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	175
Burwah Sanavad Fine	165
Indore/Ujjain Fine	175
Broach Fine	190
Broach F.G.	185

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, April 28.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Read	21	3	9
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	3	6
Mint Gold 2nd ,,	21	4	0
Silver Ready	43	11	0
Silver 1st Settlement	43	11	0
Silver 2nd ,, ,,	43	9	0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 28.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales

	2 Days.	This year.
Khandesh	317	311.939
Central India	917	310,417
Barsi and Nagar	505	161.168
Hyderabad-Gaorani	50	79 986
Berar	472	548,524
Central Provinces	470	348 853
Total Oomras	2,731	1,760.917
Dholera	1,275	155.356
N.-W. Provinces		86 777
Rajputana	478	38.267
Sind-Punjab		108,559
Broach	4,085	237.576
Coompta Dharwar	392	40 305
Westerns-Northerns	355	20,155
Cocoanada		20
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		16,087
Persian		206
American		59,533
Egyptian & African		195,499
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		124
Total	9,316	2,719,381

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 28.

1st Sept. to 23rd April.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	3.196	445.699
Japan & China	5.106	1,294 355
Coast Ports	1,181	14.804
Up-country by Rail		136.940
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		28.224
Total	9.483	1.920.022

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, April 28.

F. P. Bales.	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 27-4-31	8540000	8133000
Receipts Yesteraday 27-4-31	9000	14000
Exports to date 27-4-31	5975000	6237000
Stock at Ports 24-4-31	3532000	1658000
Stock Interior Towns 24-4-31	1176000	980000
Stock Liverpool 24-4-31	1114000	952000
Visible Supply 24-4-31	6976000	4094000
Quantity in Sight 24-4-31	12406000	13202000
Quantity out of Sight 24-4-31	8510000	10675000

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STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

SCATTERED LONG LIQUIDATION.

Poor Support.

Bombay, April 28.

In the absence of any support, mill shares declined to-day on scattered long liquidation. As usual it being the last days of the monthly evening up of business, there was fairly large transfer business to-day. Premiums for the next settlement were moderate. The dullness and lack of activity in the general trading is having unfavourable influence on the share market. In the absence of any professional operator prices are grinding irregularly and are fluctuating with a narrow range without any definite tendency. Even strong technical situation fails to induce any buying movement and at the moment there is lack of confidence. Mill shares opened at about unchanged rates and steadily decline. This weakness had a sympathetic effect on other shares and both Bombay Burma and Tata Steel ordinary shares ruled easy. There was good enquiry for Alcock shares which registered some improvement.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, April 28.

Bombay Dyeing 896, 90, 91,
Century 245, 41, 42, 40, 41,
Colaba 105, 104-6,
Crescent 73,
Fazul 397, 91, 92, 91,
Indore 363, 65,
Madhowji 27,
Nagpur 371-14, 68,
New Great 160,
Pearl 246, 42,
Simplex 67, 66,
Swadeshi 273, 69-6,
Burma 438, 37, 39, 37,
Hydro 107, 6-4,
Tram 113.5, 15,
Deff. 284,
Ord. 23-14, 10, 12, 6, 8,
Bundi 14-12,
Indian 187, 86,
Katni Ord. 170,
Alcock 167, 73, 72, 73-2.

MILLS.

Bombay, April 28.

100 Ahm. Advance	303-12
50 Apollo	2- 8
10 Bom. Cotton P:	4-10
500 Bom. Cotton	111-4
250 Bom. Dyeing	691-4
250 Bradbury P:	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	241-4
500 Central India P.	446-14
100 Central India	368-12
100 Colaba	104-6
100 Coorla	147- 8
100 Crescent	73-12
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	560
200 Ed. Sassoon	45
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-5-9
100 Elphinstone P.	22
100 Elphinstone	5
250 Fazulbhoy	391-4
100 Finlay	90
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	124-6
1000 Hindustan	1405
100 Indore Malwa	365
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	10- 4
100 Khatau	104- 6
100 Kohinoor	140
250 Laxmi	915
100 Madhowji	27-8
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	800
100 Meyer Sasoon	45
1000 Morarji	477-8
50 Mysore	122-3
200 New Great P.	125
200 New Great	160-0
100 New City	61- 4
250 Pabani	142-8
250 Pearl	242
100 Phoenix	295
10 Premier	1-1
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	1980
250 Simplex	66-4
100 Swan	88-1
100 Swadeshi	269-6
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	20
500 Vishnu P.	577- 8
500 Vishnu	1425
1000 Western	740

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	67- 0
50-25 Central	14-12
210-5 Eastern	x.d. 72- 8
500 Imperial	1072-8
500-125 Imperial Contr.	266- 4
100-50 India	82
5 Union	3-6-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	14-12
70 Gwalior	67- 8
230 Indian	186-14
100 Katni 1st P:	101- 4
100 Katni 2nd P:	105- 0
40 Katni Df.	710- 0
100 Katni	170
10 Punjab P.	9-8
10 Punjab	9- 4
106 Shahabad	155

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P:	8- 0
15 Jupiter	7- 8
15 New India	17-4
200.100 Oriental	1657-8
10 Vulcan	5- 8

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	119- 6
1000 Andhra Val. P.	976- 4
1000 Andhra Val.	592-8
50 Bom. Tram P.	64-10
50 Bom Tram	115-10
100 Tata Hydro P.	101- 4
100 Tata Hydro	106-4
1000 Tata Power P	1106-4
1000 Tata Power	437- 8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	801- 4
100 Amritsar Patti	118- 0
100 Central Provinces	78
100 Dho. Barramati	91- 8
100 Guzrat	56
90 Mandra Bhon.	65- 8
500 Tapti Valley	637- 8

MINING.

10 Central India	0-12
10 Shivrajpur	x.d. 13-12
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	112-8
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	42
30 Tata Steel D.	284-6
75 Tata Steel	23-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	173-2
250 Bom. Steam P:	201- 4
250 Bom. Steam	186-4
50 Bom. Telephone	47- 8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-10-6
125 Bom. Burma Old	437-8
50 Bom. Burma New	159- 6
100 Ind. Bleaching	141-4
15 Scindia	6-4-0
3 1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	62-9-0
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	101-0-0

CAPITATION CHARGES

—:o:—

Tribunal—Its Composition And Work

The "Mahratta" writes:—

Mr. Wedgwood Benn's announcement about referring to an independent tribunal the question of disputed liability for the annual payment of capitation charges and India's claim to contribution from the Imperial revenues towards the military expenditure of India may be expected to help to create a soothing atmosphere. However, the real points of importance are not the announcement but the constitution of the Independent tribunal, equal representation of trusted representatives of the people of this country and the terms of reference. As regards the constitution of the independent tribunal, the least that is expected from the British Government is that they should follow the resolution adopted at the last Imperial Conference, in regard to the settlement of a dispute between the Dominion Government and the Home Government. That resolution gives equal representation to both the parties, and the right to elect the chairman of the tribunal is given to the members of both the Governments. The terms of reference should be as wide as possible and retrospective effect should be given to the findings of this tribunal, as India has been incurring a heavy military expenditure for the purposes of Imperial Defence for a number of years past. In regard to the capitation charges, special attention should be paid to the fall in prices after the War and the potential value of the returned soldier available for the reserve, received by the British Government for so many years. The dispute of capitation liability is going on for ten years now, and for the last three or four years the payment of £1,400,000 is made in lump sum. We wish to strike a note of warning for the Government that they should constitute the tribunal so as to satisfy the national demand of the people of this country. Otherwise it will aggravate the situation.

BURMA DISTURBANCES

—:o:—

Fresh Outbreak In Henzada

SPECIAL CONSTABLE LEADS ATTACK ON POLICE POST

RANGOON, April 27.

A fresh outbreak is reported from Apyauk Yale area in Henzada where a headman who had acted as special constable led an attack by thirty rebels against a police post. The Sub-Inspector was wounded and a special constable killed. A revolver, seven guns and a large quantity of ammunition were taken away.

A Burman has been arrested in Bassein apparently in connection with a charge of organising the rebellion there.

Pegu reports the murder of two Indians and several dacoities are reported from Insein and Henzada.—A.P.

Services And Retrenchment

NAGPUR, April 27.

At the Conference of representatives of Provincial Governments with the Government of India to be held on 18th May and the following days at Simla for discussing questions relating to the services and retrenchment, it is understood, that the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Nelson, Finance Member and Hon'ble Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, Home Member, will represent the C. P. Government.—A. P.

NAZI LEADER ARRESTED

—:o:—

Charge Of Contempt Of Court

LONDON, April 28.

Berlin.—Herr Goebbel's leader of the Nazis in Berlin has been arrested at Munich on a charge of contempt of court owing to his failure to attend the trial in connection with libel actions in Berlin. He has left for Berlin accompanied by a detective.—Reuter.

King & Queen Cancel Visit To Aldershot

LONDON, April 28.

Their Majesties the King and Queen have cancelled their proposed visit to Aldershot on 14th May. The Court's return to London has now been postponed from 4th May. Recent bad weather having kept King indoors, the Court will not return till His Majesty has been able to enjoy some sunshine at Windsor.—Reuter.

PROPOSED LAND VALUE TAX

—:o:—

Most Important Feature Of Budget

LONDON, April 27.

There were no sensations in Mr. Snowden's budget, increase of petrol-tax by two pense to six pence for gallon being the only new taxation.

The House of Commons adjourned at the conclusion of Mr. Snowden's speech after Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Mr. Lloyd George had congratulated the Chancellor on the great effort. The former said that some proposals made in the budget might have been worse, but others would be strenously opposed.

Mr. Lloyd George said that one thing rejoiced his heart, namely, the proposed land value tax. This was mentioned by Mr. Snowden at the conclusion of his speech, as the most important feature of the budget.

The Ministerialists repeatedly loudly cheered him when he said that he meant to reintroduce the Land Valuation Bill which pressure of business had prevented him from proceeding with last year. Mr. Snowden said that the experience of Mr. Lloyd George's scheme showed the impracticability of attempting to value and tax concurrently. Therefore he proposed that valuation of land should be substantially completed before beginning to levy tax. Therefore the latter would not operate this year. Valuation would be concluded within two years of passing the Finance Bill.—Reuter.

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19.	MIRACLES OF WATER	0 12 0	0 6 0
20.	FASTING FOR HEALTH	0 12 0	0 6 0
21.	VITAMINS AND HEALTH	0 8 0	0 4 0
22.	INDIGESTION	0 6 0	0 3 0
23.	CONSTIPATION	0 6 0	0 3 0
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ENGLISH TENNIS PLAYERS

Senorita Alvarez's Viewes.

Can England produce a lawn tennis world champion? I think a more pertinent question would be why on earth the greatest of all sporting nations has not produced two or three in recent years.

To me it was a mystery until I knew my England fairly well. May I try to put my conclusion in one sentence?

The English man (and I include, of course, the English girl) is far more interested in having a game, and in "beating the other fellow," than in studying, practising and perfecting the particular strokes which are the foundation of the game.

And with them, I am afraid, I have a certain sneaking sympathy, for a am at heart a rebel against orderliness and method. I do not know anything at all about the grammar of the five languages I speak.

It applies to the tennis played in small clubs, and the tennis played at Wimbledon.

Your professionals tell me that they have the utmost difficulty in persuading even your greatest players to polish up their weaknesses by practising particular strokes. They want to play "games," and find no "kick" in the painstaking remedying of faults.

BEAUTIFUL STROKES.

Take Rene Locoste, who. I hope, will have sufficiently recovered from his recent illntss to appear again at Wimbledon in June. When you see him executing those beautifully easy, flowing strokes of his you think they must have been born with him.

Nothing of the kind! There is a brick wall in Rene Lacoste's garden, just outside Paris, which stands as mute evidence of the hard, patient work of the former world champion.

Lacoste has knocked it almost to pieces, hammering and hammering a ball against it, practising some stroke which has gone wrong, remedying some weakness through which an opponent has been smashing his way.

Then there is your own Betty, now playing better than ever she has done before. Betty once used an underhand service which, while excellent in its way, was not quite the thing to carry her through to the top.

It took her two years to change, to bring her present over-head service to anything like real usefulness, and she still practises against those cricket screens of hers in her garden at Richmond.

I could go on multiplying these examples, but perhaps I have given enough to convince you that excellence in lawn tennis is not a gift from the gods, a silver spoon affair like the inheritance of a tittle.

I believe, from what I hear, that English players are altering their methods, slowly. Austin has a new service this year, and I believe Perry, regarded as one of your great hopes, is doing a good deal of practising and training apart from the actual games he plays.

It is difficult to get anyone to practise with, I am sometimes told. I can only say that you must be unfortunate in your choice of a club or of your fellow players. If so many people make the same complaint, why dont't they get together?

DECENT SERVICE.

In any case, there is one stroke which needs no one to help you—the service.

Why do the Americans outstrip all the world in this particular stroke, as they most undoubtedly do? Simply because the American player is content—and happy—to go out alone on a court with a dozen balls, and go on repeating his service until he has corrected his errors.

It is a sort of tradition in the States, and now no one dare try to take part in first-class tennis who has not a decent service. He would have neither opponents nor partners.

DESPISED LOB.

Even I was surprised to learn from a friend across the water that the Americans practise even that despised and rejected of strokes—the lob.

The idea that "anybody can play that thing" is all wrong. Watch the way the average American—and again, Bill Tilden was the king of the lot in this—drops his jobs right into his opponent's backhand corner, and ties him in knots more effectively than with a hard drive!

Yet who, on this side, has ever been known to practise lobbing? known to practise lobbing!

A great judge of the game once summed up the failure of English players to me, as it appeared through his spectacles.

"There have been several English players in this generation," he said, "who would have been champions but for their weakness in only one of the four or five strokes which are essential to success.

"They have played the others perfectly, but, either in the service, on the backhand, overhead, or with the straight drive; they have been lacking. Had they taken the trouble to bring that one stroke up to the level of the ordinary second class player, each one would have been well in the running for the title."

Now, that is an Englishman's criticism of your players, and a careful study of their methods will show you, I think, that he was not very far wrong.

The ordinary club player's mistake lies in thinking that he is "practising" when he is playing games. In many cases he is doing more harm than good, for, not having "learned his trade," he is merely hardening himself in the wrong way of making strokes.

In a game you must respond to the ball, and it is no time to think about "drill." Your mind is concentrated on getting the ball to a certain place, not on how you are going to place your feet and swing your racket to get there.

DESIRE TO WIN.

No matter who you are playing, the desire to win canot be repressed, but you yourself know, if you are a real lover of games, what little satisfaction there is in winning with a bad stroke.

A perfectly played stroke which unfortunately loses a point brings me more joy than a rotten shot which wins.

No; your practising must be done apart from competitive games.

There are all sorts of gadgets for practising. A sloping wall, guarded at the edges by netting, seems to me to be as good as any. An ordinary wall is good enough.

Every lawn tennis club ought to have something of this sort. It does away with the worry of having a practising partner who never sends you the ball you want, for a wall responds exactly to what you send it.

I am almost inclined to advise the beginner, who has aspirations, to concentrate on the backhand stroke. For some reason this is always a weakness, and yet I maintain that tackled right away it is as easy and as natural as the forehand.

FREEDOM IN PLAY.

I am convinced that this is the case with volleying. Lacoste advises a Player to strt with the backhand volleys.

You will find, in the hints I am writing for the readers of the "Daily Herald" that I shall insist on the necessity of freedom in your play. Some people will tell you this springs from my nature, and from my play, which seems to know no rules. But that is not strictly true. I had to learn.

But I learned freely. I cannot play a stiff unrestricted stroke, and I do not think such strokes are called for or really successful in any ball game. It is for this reason that I advise the beginner to go out for his shots, to do and dare, to hit hard—which does not mean hit recklessly.

I have written many of the notes which will appear in the "Daily Herald" while I have been sitting in the winter sunshine watching actual play in progress. When I see players in difficulties it comes more naturally to write about those difficulties with sympathy and understanding.

So, be assured that I shall understand your difficulties and make my hints of real, practical value to you.—"Daily Herald."

CHIRNER ACCUSED.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I came here to-day to see the accused in the Chirner case. All of them are placed in the notorious "Kala Pani" ward of the Thana District Jail. Political prisoners in the Civil Disobedience Movement from the Bombay Suburban, Thana and Kolaba Districts know what hardship it is to be locked up at 6 p.m. in Kala Pani Ward cells in this hot season. Last year all the political prisoners in this ward had protested against this treatment but the protest went unheeded. Now the Chirner accused are put in the same ward. On Sunday they are locked up at 4 p.m. and on Saturdays at 6 p.m. On week days as the Court proceedings go on upto 6 p.m. and as the accused have to take their evening meals after that, they are locked up at 7-30 p.m. But from Monday the 27th instant the Court is to meet in the morning. It naturally follows that the acused will be locked up at 6 p.m. every day.

Besides as they are put inside the jail they are subjected to the jail rules. They cannot get newspapers and lanterns. Like ordinary prisoners they are searched every day at the time of entrance. They cannot take with them even such ordinary amenities as supari and pan (betel-nuts and leaves), etc.—Yours, etc.,

G. V. KETKAR.

Thana, April 23.

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THE COLOUR BAR.

Discussion In British Journal

The following letters to the "Spectator" London will be read with considerable interest in this country:—

(To the Editor of the Spectator.)

Sir,—I have read with interest the letters written by "D. P. R." and "I. C. S. (Retd.)" in last week's "Spectator." I can bear testimony to the truth of the instance quoted by "D. P. R.", this time from South India. I have seen service under two British officers in the revenue department of the Government. The District Headquarters at my home town is two miles outside the municipal boundary. The convenanted Civil Servants, both British and Indian, have their bungalows near the offices of the Government. This also is the case of the residences of superior servants of the departments of Justice, Police, Forestry, and even in the case of the local branch of the Imperial Bank. To put it in a nutshell, this hierachy of officials lives in actual isolation and is far removed from the social setting of an historic town mentioned by Pliny in his Geography and containing an intelligent population of nearly forty thousand souls.

I can vouch for the conscientious manner with which these officials discharge their duties and even when I was a mere quill-driver I enjoyed the opportunity of mixing with them in a game of tennis, hockey and other outdoor sports. But I must emphasize the fact that these officers have neither the opportunity nor the inclination to invite social intercourse even with the cream of the local community.

A young Indian civilian, a brilliant Oxford graduate, newly posted to my district revealed to me in unambiguous terms that his orders were that he should avoid the town as much as possible. I was then unable to see the reason for this rigidity of social relationship, but drew the conclusion that a certain amount of rigidity in social intercourse between the officers and the ordinary folk, otherwise than in a purely official capacity, would enrich the grandeur supposed to be the prerogative of Steel Frame.

The question of cheap labour as being the cause of colour prejudice has been mishandled by "I. C. S. (Retd.)." I would request him to peruse my memorandum on "The International Aspects of Indian Emigration" (East and West, Ltd., London), and my paper on "Indian Labour in Ceylon" in the current issue of the "International Labour Review" of Geneva. His conclusions could be proved to be without foundation. Strangely enough, the Indian labourer in Ceylon with a stabilized wage of anything between forty and fifty cents a day, gains in social stature. I would also ask him to tell me whether the Japanese workman in California, Hawaii, and other American possessions suffers from this invidious disability. My own view of the question, which I have formed after four years' sojourn in this country and on the Continent, is that the political subjection of India by Great Britain and the innate conservatism of the average English man and woman have a lot to do with colour bar. Witness the treatment of the non-White races on the Continent. On a former occasion you have editorially adverted to the unique appointment of M. Diagne, an African, to the Deputy-Secretaryship of the French Colonial Office. He officially represented the French Government at the XIV International Labour Conference, and in social esteem I can truthfully say that M. Diagne excelled almost everyone of his fellow delegates to the Conference.

There is only one solution of this vicious problem. Make India politically free and the average Indian would rise in the estimation of the White races. Witness the case of the Japanese. Japan being a world power, the colour question does not pester her nationals. Finally, educate our present masters in this country. A new orientation of the present defective synthesis of Indian and world thought is a great and urgent necessity.

India is always deeply indebted to the "Spectator" for the statesmanlike attitude which it has adopted towards her political freedom. Indians are no less grateful to the "Spectator" for the humanity of its views and for thrashing out this invidious question. It is journals like the "Spectator" which can prevent a colour war in the world.—I am, Sir, etc.,

LANKA SUNDARAM.

National Liberal Club, S.W.1.

(To the Editor of the Spectator.)

Sir,—If I had used the expression, "hatred against unfair complexion," attributed to me by Mr. T. S. Ramanujam, I should indeed have been guilty of impoliteness as well as inaccuracy. No man "hates" his fellow-creatures on account of the colour of their skins. The Aryan invaders of India were fairer in complexion than the aboriginal inhabitants. When the caste system was established in the time of Manu, the priestly, warrior and trading classes put the low castes and outcastes to menial occupations and refused to admit them to share in their food and their worship. The higher castes may have despised the lower castes as belonging to an inferior conquered race, but they did not necessarily hate them. To this day a caste Hindu may speak disparagingly of a low caste man as a "very black fellow," and may avoid pollution by his touch, but that does not mean that he hates him.

In any country where there is a foreign element it is possible for agitators to stir the populace by cries to turn out the foreigner in their midst. Even the complacency of a stolid British workman may be disturbed by the sight of a foreigner doing a job that might have come to him. In India to the Dravidians the Aryans must have once appeared as foreigners. But India has absorbed many nationalities.

The colour of a man's skin may be an indication that he is a foreigner, but if he is disliked it is because his skin is fair or dark.

Therefore in my letter printed in your issue of February 28th I was careful to use the words "preference for fairness of complexion."

Your correspondent argue that colour differences are ignored on the Continent, and suggests that children should be taught to avoid colour prejudice. The French are a very polite nation, and it is true that they display remarkably little consciousness of colour differences of skin. When the Indian troops arrived at Marseilles during the War, it was no doubt curiosity not rudeness, that led French crowds to invade the privacy of Indians in their eagerness to view "les repas des Sikhs." If we want to know how the French people feel towards their Algerian and Annamite subjects, we must ask a Frenchman.

Children in England stare at Indians and Africans because their eyes and their instinct tell them that here is something unfamiliar and different from themselves and their parents. Lectures on "common humanity" will not cure them of their curiosity. In the same way Indian boys and girls stare at a white Sahib who visits a part of the country hitherto little frequented by Europeans. There is no reason to imagine in either case that the young people are animated by hatred.— I am, Sir, etc.,

CHARLES G. SPENCER.

(To the Editor of the Spectator.)

Sir,—I am very glad to see that you have started a correspondence in your columns on the subject of the colour bar. It is a matter of supreme importance to the British Empire. I have read with particular interest the excellent letter of Mr. T. S. Ramanujam in your issue of March 14th. He mentions the amusing case of an Indian villager who, when he saw an Englishman for the first time asked whether the gentleman was tainted with "white leprosy."

May I add another example of the way in which the coloured person may regard the white man's skin? Many years ago, when I was teaching in a college in India, one of my colleagues, a Mahommedan of high birth, invited me and the two other Englishmen teaching in the college to dine at his house. His wife was not present at the dinner. Obedient to the strict rules of purdah, she would have regarded that as scandalous. But our colleague and host told us the next day that she had ventured to peep at us through a hole in the curtain, and that her subsequent comment was: "Why! they have got no skins."—I am, Sir, etc.,

HAROLD COX.

6 Raymond Buildings, Grays Inn, W.C.1.

THE MESSAGE OF LUCKNOW

—:o:—

A Ray Of Hope

The "Mahratta" writes:—

The speeches delivered in the Lucknow Conference by the Chairman of the Reception Committee, the President, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Sherwani and other influential leaders, as also the principal resolution of the Conference, constitute, to our mind, a ray of hope for the settlement of the Hindu-Moslem problem, in the otherwise darkened and threatening sky. The efforts of the R. T. Conference at reaching a settlement ended in smoke. In spite of all the prolonged endeavours of Mahatma Gandhi, the satisfactory solution of the question appears to move farther away like mirage, with the sorry result that he too declared that he had banished the idea of going to the Round Table Conference till the Hindu-Moslem unity was achieved. Rather than enforcing a settlement based upon the principle of maintaining the dignity and the integrity of Indian Nationalism, the high-placed officers of the Government, not excluding the Viceroy, have been preaching the objectionable doctrine of surrendering to the minorities and keeping them contented for the successful and harmonious working of the political machinery. In this disheartening atmosphere, the Lucknow Conference has shown that there still is a considerable body of influential and intellectual Moslem opinion that stands for the principle of Nationalism and is not prepared to give any large quarters to the evil spirit of communalism.

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Yashima „	10000	....	@6 „
x Tango „	6893	29 April	14 May
Yasukuni „	12000	....	@17May
*Tottori „	5973	16 May	30 May
*Yamagata Maru	3807	30 „	28 „
Hakone „	10500	....	@1 June

*Do not carry passengers.
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Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
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Havre Maru	4th May.	15th „
Borneo Maru	10th „	23rd „
Shunko Maru	25th „	8th June
Celebes Maru	9th June	19th „

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Manager.

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LALITKALADARSHA

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

April 28.

Kioto, Evans, Karachi.
Rahmana, Dele, Jeddah.

—:o:—

DEPARTURES.

April 29.

Sumatra, Laruguine, Genoa.
Shelma, Hang and, Abadan.
Haresfield, Eee, Calcutta.
Linaria, Robinson, Mavlashi.
St. Dunston, Halden, Colombo.
Burjor, Liller, Buleh.

LOADING.

April 28.

Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind for London.

S.S. Kioto:—The K. N. Coy's Coy's steamer Rahmana, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo.

S.S. Rahmana:—The T. M. Coy's steamer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jalah, with a general cargo and 22 passengers.

S.S. Sumatra:—The M. Ital'ana steamer Sumatra, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa with a general cargo.

S.S. Bargora:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's steamer Burjora will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 28.

S.S. Kaiser-I-Hind for London:—10 bales animal skin P. E. Bros.; 14 bales animal skin A. Dadabhai and Co.; 10 bales animal skin U. Ebrahim; 3 bales animal skin F. Nizami and Co.; 4 bales animal skin A. Shoortry; 2 bales animal skin Bombay Co.; 21 bales animal skin H. R. Rehmanbhai and Co.; 6 bales animal skin C. G. Merchant; 9 bales animal skin M. Esrial; 10 bales animal skin H. Jenvar; 21 bales animal skin M. Nissim; 13 bales animal skin G. Tdg. Co.; 4 bales animal skin Cox and Kings Ltd.; 9 bales animal skin H. A. Amir and Co.; 10 bales woollen carpets H. A. Amin and Co.; 8 bales woollen carpets I. Faizlia; 2 bales woollen carpets, 6 cases cotton pints and 9 cases bristles Cox and Kings Ltd.; 16 cases bristles J. R. Berbie and Co.

For Marseilles:—1437 cwts groundnuts E. Virji and Co.; 1405 cwts. groundnuts E. Virji and Co.

S.S. Hatarana for London:—1000 cwt. linseed oil cakes and 1000 cwts. groundnut K. M. Nathoo; 25 bales goat skin A. E. Bhurmashel; 90 bales goat skin M. Mohmad Ali and Co.; 155 cases hemp H. Nissim.

For Dunkirk:—110 bales cottonraw K. Devchand and Co.; 750 tons manganesstore Shivpur Syndicate Ltd.

S.S. Macula for Havre:—300 cwts. mustard seeds M. Bhuta and Co.

S.S. Britannia for Glasgow:—51 bales hemp Damoder and Anandji.

For Liverpool:—35 bales cotton fly Chimanlal and Sons; 31 bales cotton yarn waste Chimanlal and Sons; 16 bales wool raw Anglo-Siam Corporation; 166 bales wool raw D. Sassoon and Co.; 20 bales wool raw and 10 bales goat hair U. Ebrahim.

S.S. Milda for Trieste:—110 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Kioto for Antwerp:—73 bales hemp H. Damodar and Co.

City of Carlisle for Manchester:—200 cwts. castor oil Gujarat Oil Mills; 400 cwts. castor oil A. Hargovindas and Co.; 1000 bales cottonraw K. Devchand and Co. 1250 bales cottonraw Ralli Bros.

For Barcelona:—5000 cwts. linseed Etransi and Co.; 4000 cwts castor oil and 2000 cwts. groundnuts Ralli Bros.; 400 bales cottonraw A. Abdulrehman and Co.; 225 bales cottonraw E. Spinner and Co.; 125 bales cottonraw K. Devchand and Co; 300 bales cottonraw Ralli Bros.; 500 bales cottonraw B. Curscondas and Co.; 200 bales cottonraw Italindia Cotton Co.

S.S. Birkenfe's for Hamburg:—4000 cwts. groundnut kernels K. M. Natheo; 2000 cwts. linseed Ralli Bros.; 56 bales cottonraw Ralli Bros.; 110 bales cottonraw Bombay Co.; 2000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes W. T. Suren; 1001 cwts. myrabollams P. Mathradas and Co.; 4000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes K. M. Nathoo.

For Rotterdam:—100 cwts. groundnut oil cakes K. M. Nathoo; 2000 cwts groundnut oil seed Birla Bros.; 3000 Jowari S. M. Rajgor and Co.; 10000 cwts. ground nuts Ralli Bros.; 380 bales cottonraw K. Devchand and Co.; 220 bales cottonraw Bombay Co.; 225 cwts. gum Kanaya S. Chapsey and Co.

For Ghent:—330 bales cottonraw K. Devchand and Co.

For Antwerp:—500 cwts. Kardi seeds Ishwardas and Co.; 13 bales cottonraw Bombay Co.

S.S. Lindenfels for Hamburg:—300 cwts. mustard seed M. Bhuta and Co.; 3000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes W. T. Suren.

For Aurhus:—108 bales hemp P. Jadhavji.

For Bremen:—271 bales cottonraw Textile Products Ltd.

For Antewerp 250 bales cottonraw Ralli Bros.

S.S. Chelsea for Hamburg:—5000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes W. T. Suren; 2000 cwts. groundnuts Strauss and Co.; 715 bales cottonraw Textile Products Ltd.

For Antwerp:—55 bales cottonraw H. Newsey and Co.

S.S. Fager for Melbourne:—17 bales cotton thread waste T. Laxmidas and Co.

S.S. Tokushima Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cottonraw T. M. Kaisha Ltd.; 50 bales cottonraw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—200 bales cottonraw T. M. Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales cottonraw Ralli Bros.

For Hamphony:—300 bales cottonraw Ralli Bros.

For Suleman:—300 bales cotraw O. Suleman and Co.; 1100 bales cottonraw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 300 bales cottonraw Textile Products Ltd.

S.S. Suez Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cottonraw Ralli Bros.; 800 bales cottonraw G. K. Kaishaw Ltd.

For Osaka:—300 bales cottonraw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkalchi:—100 bales cottonraw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Genoa Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cottonraw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 28.

S. S. Himalaya Agents L. Tristino from Trieste:—1070 cases paper; 20 cases soap; 57 cases screws; 143 cases bricks; 55 cases shoes; 100 cases Eware; 44 cases mill boards; 2589 bags starch, 560 bags chains; 55 bags bolts and nuts; 1300 cases glassware; 200 cases beer; 25 cases lioncanware; 581 cases nails; 17 cases Fez caps; 32 cases cotton embroidery; 75 cases slates; 51 coils wire tissues; 2285 coils wire; 57 cases German silver.

From Finme:—1913 pes deal wood boards.

From Venice:—45 cases cotton goods 96 cases paper; 155 cases silk yarn; 320 cases store chips 20 cases chemicals.

From Brindisi:—4860 bags almonds.

From Aden:—242 bags chora; 900 cases Alkali; 40 empty drums; 25 bags gun habak 64 bags sugar.

S.S. "Saint Dunston" Agent T. Edwards Ltd. from Odessa:—6567 bags viegar.

S.S. "Sumatra" Agents M. Italina from Sourbaya:—201 bags coffee: 2006 bags sugar.

From Cheriban:—100 bags tapioca seed.

From Batavia:—710 bags tea.

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 28.

B C Rate T T 1/5 25/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16—April 8 May.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 May.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 mail. mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32 April 15 May
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 16th 31st May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 31/32 June.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 1/2
Banks Selling T T 277 1/8.
Banks Buying T T 276 3/8.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 918.
Banks Buying D D 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 938.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 7/8.
Banks Buying 60 days 134 1/2
HONGKONG
Banks Selling D D 68 5/8.
SHANGHAI
Banks Selling D D 86 1/4.
SINGAPORE
Banks Selling D D 156-1/2
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8.
CROSS RATE.
New York/London 4.86 13/32 27th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 9/16 28th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 11/32 27th inst.
London/Paris 124.35 27th inst.
London/Belgium 34.95 27th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.23 27th inst.
London/Italy 92.85 27th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Dull.
Gold £4.4.10 1/4 25th instant £4.4.10 1/4 27th instant.
Silver London Ready 13 1/4 25th inst. 13 3/8 27th inst.
Silver London Forward 13 3/16 25th inst. 13 5/16 27th inst.
Silver New York Ready 28 3/4 25th inst. 29 27th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 9/16 p.c. 25th inst. 2 9/16 p.c. 27th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 5/8 p.c. 25th inst. 2 5/8 p.c. 27th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Money—Inter Bank Call 5 p.c. 3 Mos 5 p.c. 6 Mos 4 1/2 p.c. 12 Mos 4 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet idle. Prices rose more from absence of sellers than pressure to buy. Buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing.

LONDON DISCOUNTS
Bombay, April 28.
3 Months Discounts 2 9/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 5/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Call Money 5 1/4 per cent.
One Months 5 1/2 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six Months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

TWELVE MILLION LOAN FOR AUSTRALIA

—:o:—

To Help Wheat Growers And Alleviate Unemployment

LONDON, April 27.

Adelaide.—Concluding that the loan is only an immediate means of raising money to relieve urgent necessities. Mr. Theodore announces that the loan Council has definitely decided to raise a twelve million sterling internal loan half of which will be used to assist wheat growers and the rest to alleviate unemployment in all States.—Reuter.

EDUCATE PUBLIC ON DIET

—:o:—

Bombay Humanitarian League's Plea For Investigation

The Hon. Secretary Bombay Humanitarian League has addressed the following letter to the Secretaries, the All-India Medical Conference, at Poona.

On behalf of the Bombay Humanitarian League, we request you to place the following suggestions that may be discussed by the Subjects Committee of the Conference.

That as the root cause of most of the physical ailments is internal impurities caused by errors in eating and drinking and as a great deal of ignorance prevails with regard to the dietetics values of various foodstuffs and the needs of the body under different circumstances, it is necessary that thorough scientific investigation of the Diet question must be made. The Conference should therefore appoint a Food Research Committee to ascertain (1) the needs of an average man with due regard to the climate, constitution, nature of work and economic condition of the various elements for healthy nourishment, (2) presence of kinds of elements in various food stuffs (3) proportion of food to be taken to supply the necessary elements, (4) easily digistible and economic foods and those having the least likelihood of creating disorders and such other matters useful for correcting the mistakes in Diet and guiding the average man in the matter.

FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

This Conference should diffuse such knowledge among medical men and should also prepare guiding literature to be taught in schools and colleges giving useful knowledge regarding diet and drink. The Conference should recommend it as a part of education in schools and colleges.

SUPERIORITY OF VEGETARIAN DIET.

That considering the tropical condition of India and the economic condition of the country and society the Conference should express an opinion that vegetarian Diet is preferable to animal diet. The All-India Humanitarian Conference that met at Trivandrum in 1927 under the Presidentship of Dr. Muthulard Reddy Vice-President, Madras Legislative Council passed a similar resolution.

The proposed Committee should besides scientifically ascertainink the facts about food, gather evidence from men of diverse dietetic habits, examine the results and make all such necessary investigation.

Our object in approaching the conference is twofold. Primarily it is to see that by medical relief disease and sufferings of men in India are alleviated. This effort necessitates the correction of wrong diet and if by the advise of doctors people adopt natural and humane diet it will indeed save millions of dumb animals now needlessly slaughtered for food.

We, therefore request you to place the above suggestions before the subjects Committee and try to have them embodied in the resolutions.

Thanking you in advance.

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1931.

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"If You Want Swaraj, Have It"

—:o:—

ALLEGED POLICE REPLY TO PEOPLE IN DISTRESS

Further Evidence Before Cawnpore Inquiry Committees

(From Our Correspondent).

CAWNPORE, April 27.

Yesterday before the Congress Enquiry Committee, consisting of Mr. Zafarulmulk, Officiating Chairman; Mr. Sunderlal, Secretary; Mr. Manzar Ali Sokhta, member; Mr. Mathura Prasad Saraf, Bacconganj and Mr. Kashinathrao, Advocate, gave evidence.

Mr. Mathura Prasad stated that in Tanzeem processions the people carried guns without license. Speeches were delivered in mosques advocating the commercial boycott of the Hindus. The Muslim volunteers during Mussalman festivals picketed Hindu sweetmeat shops asking the Muslims not to purchase sweets from there Muslim 'gundas,' some of whom the witness named, attacked witness's house on March 24 and killed Rabilal Chowkidar and severely injured Dalbahadur. They attacked the neighbouring Hindu house and killed Girbahadur Chowkidar. (On March 26 morning the witness's house was again attacked and the mob left only when the witness paid Rs. 1,000 to one of them. Witness's family somehow managed to escape. His house was later burnt. Witness sustained a loss of Rs. 7 lakhs.

RS. 500 TO POLICEMEN

Witness went to the Collector who replied "Go to the nearest Thana." The police did nothing to quell the riots. He heard police saying: "Kalo Lal-Pagri Hai Hai, Swaraj Lelo." He paid Rs. 500 to policemen also for taking them to show his house after it had been burnt.

Mr. Kashinathrao stated the relations between Hindus and Mussalmans were strained on account of Tablich, Tanzeems, Shuddhi and Sangathan movements. The Tanzeem processions were semi-military. The speeches of Mr. Shaukat Ali and Nisar Ahmad aggravated the feelings. The authorities were indifferent to the Tanzeem processions. The immediate causes of riots were false alarm by a Mussalman that the Hindus were beating him. The assault on Mr. Jog made matters worse. The authorities took no measures to quell the riots. Witness thought that there were no economic but political questions at the bottom of these riots. The witness' evidence was postponed for the next day.

Mr. Bala Prasad stated the Tanzeem processions strained the feelings of the Hindus and Mussalmans. Witness thought the riots were pre-arranged.

Regarding preventive measures the witness demanded that transfer of Collector and Kotwal Eslam Nabi Naridali and the establishment of Joint Mohalla Panchayats.

Syed Abu-Mohamad Saqib stated, he saved the lives of 9 Hindus.

EUROPEAN SOLDIERS LOOT?

The public seeing the pomp and show of the Tanzeem processions believed generally that the Government were at their back. Witness saw some European soldiers breaking open the locks of shops for cash, cigarettes and watches etc. They distributed some of these things to passers-by. Regarding the prevention of future outbreaks witness suggested the withdrawal of cases and help to those in distress with joint funds without distinction of religions.

The President asked the witness why no mention of Muslim losses was made in his statement and further said that he didn't like such one sided statement.

MUSLIM WITNESS BLAMES CONGRESS.

Mr. S. M. Basheer, Barrister and business man submitted a written statement and dealt at length upon the predisposing causes and the immediate cause of the riots. He held the Congress responsible for the same. Witness adding said, so far as relations between the two communities are concerned, they were by no means happy. This feeling was apparent everywhere, and even local bodies like the Municipal and District Boards started observing divisions on purely communal lines, on matters relating to the town as well as politics. Witness further stated that the Hindus were very much elated after Gandhi-Irwin Pact and it was thought that having defeated the Government, they could easily deal with the Muslim minority. The two communities thus kept on drifting apart day to day. Dealing with the authorities witness said that no arrests were made immediately or even after the riots had spread throughout the whole town. My information is in 1927, about 1,000 arrests have been made within 24 hours. I am told that several thousand cartridges were sold during the riots and then the sale was not prohibited even after the ammunition was removed to the police lines.

President: Not by police?

Witness: No; by dealers.

President thereupon showed surprise and said it was surely a strange tale. Witness complained that the authorities behaved very rudely even to respectable citizens. The Superintendent of Police and the Joint Magistrate, upon whom lives and property of citizens depended seemed go wild everytime they were approached for assistance.

Lala Dewanchands Evidence

Lala Dewanchand, M.A., Principal, D. A. V. College, Cawnpore, the first witness to-day, submitted a written statement. Dealing with the predisposing causes of the riots he said:—So far as their immediate cause was concerned, the recent riots at Cawnpore were, strictly speaking, not communal in character. They were not due to religious fanaticism, intolerance or bigotry. Such riots generally take place on account of the clash of processions when two festivals (Dashra and Muharram) synchronise, obstruction of religious processions, music before mosques, cow killing in an offensive manner or conversions under abnormal conditions. None of these led to the recent riots.

INFLUENCES IN THE BACK-GROUND.

So far as the Hindus are concerned, all the absorbing passion of the Hindu intelligentsia has been politics and politicians of all schools have been speaking against religious bigotry and intolerance and laying stress on the Hindu-Muslim unity as a necessary means to the political advance. The Hindu community do not apprehend any danger to their religion nor are they anxious to impose their will on any other community in respect of any religious observance. The Muslims were not in a state of religious ferment during the time immediately preceding the riots. Nor can it be said that religious propaganda was, in their case, also in the back ground. The year 1930 was a year of abnormal conditions. High aspirations were roused by the Congress. Steady and silent work in the spirit of absolute non-violence that was demanded by the leaders of the organisation was beyond the capacity of a large number of the followers. Congress idea was kept in the forefront by means of processions, speeches, national songs and demonstrations. The movement in 1930 was, in theory, non-denominational and non-communal but in actual fact it was mainly supported by the Hindus. Some Muslim leaders felt that here Hindus had got and were utilising the opportunity for organising themselves and consolidating their forces.

TWO DOMINANT IDEAS.

Witness continuing said, they were anxious to adopt some means to organise the Muslims. They adopted Tanzim as the object on which to focuss Muslim public attention. Armed processions were taken out and parties of volunteers were singing songs. This movement was meant as a vehicle of sef-expression and means of self affirmation. It was directed against the non-Muslims—I should say the Hindus. This movement was an All-India movement. Thus the two dominant ideas in the collective life of Cawnpore were Civil Disobedience Movement and the Tanzeem. They were not exactly antagonistic. One was anti-Government and the other was anti-Hindu. After the Gandhi-Irwin agreement there was lull in the public activities of the two organisations. Excitement subsided, but the mentality of the people was not restored to normality. Fuel had been rendered dry. No one could say when the spark might set it ablaze. Government had taken strong measure against political agitations but had nothing about Tanzeem movement which also was in certain stages a menace to public tranquility.

ADMINISTRATION DID NOT FUNCTION.

Witness describing his general impressions said:—For about 40 hours from the afternoon of March 24 to the forenoon of the 26th March, administration was practically dormant. It did not function. This is my own impression. I realize, however, that a large amount of pillage, arson, rioting and bloodshed could have been avoided, if the authorities had taken prompt measure. If the military had been summoned to Meston Road at 3 p.m. and the District Magistrate had himself stayed on to direct the operations, the situation won have been brought under control Military was withdrawn on 25th March. This was another blunder. Order under Section 144 was promulgated but not enforced. The official view is that no firing could be done, because disturbances were of "burn and run" and "stab and run" type. I don't possess credulity to accept the statement that about 300 men (adopting official figure of deaths) were killed in about 40 hours by "run and stab" type of violence.

WORK OF BIG GROUPS.

Looting, arson and murder were the work of big groups. They were not fired upon and not forcibly dispersed. The Military Authorities say that mobs were very cowardly and ran away as soon any one in authority approached. This shows how easily the situation could have been brought under control, if stern measures had been adopted at the very beginning. In the outlying areas, mobs were left alone to do what mischief they chose to do. Punitive measures were as inadequate as preventive measures. According to official report 49 dead and 215 injured were admitted into hospital. Thus the total casualties being 264, while the number of arrests was 8. (This was corrected by the President to be 55). One can understand 264 arrests for 8 serious casualties, but 8 arrests for 264 casualties including 49 deaths should stagges any one's sense of proportion. The conduct of the police throughout is inexplicable. They did nothing. —A. P.

Defence Of Police.

Mr. R. S. Bell, Deputy Inspector-General, Third Range, was the first witness after lunch on Saturday, the 25th April.

Witness attended the conference of the police, military and civil officers at the Collector's bungalow at 11 p.m. on the 25th March the question of increase of military pickets was raised, but was left over until the conference fixed at 8 a.m. on 26th March. Witness was not sure what was settled about the Magistrates and the military pickets. No police picket had Magistrates and all were commanded by head constables or Naiks who had to decide for themselves what action they were to take in the face of disturbances.

POLICE "ALERT."

Question.—Will you explain this a little? Answer.—They had general orders but for particular thing he had to go to his senior officer.

"NO SLACKNESS."

Witness stated that police officers of all ranks were incessantly bombarded with demands from individuals for Guard for protection of their private houses or shops. But it was impossible to accede to this demand and this refusal to supply these private guards unfortunately gave rise to much ill-feeling and in his opinion, it was one of the main causes for the readiness of so many people to make charges against inefficiency of police.

Witness further stated that the force at the disposal of the Superintendent of Police for the first 36 hours was too small to have any adequate effect in quelling the outbreak which flared in the majority of mohollas in the city and its outskirts about the same time and in which animosity of two communities towards each other was of such an unusual intensity.

DUE TO ANGER.

Nawabzada.—It has been brought to our notice that it was possible to check trouble of this nature, but from your statement I understand that even if police were there, trouble of this kind could not be checked. Witness.—Perhaps due to anger of people.

Nawabzada.—Would you be right in thinking if Government had given sufficient police a thing like this could have happened? Witness.—Yes. It could happen. But with more police things could be checked most quick.

THOSE HOOLIGANS.

Witness further stated that hooligan element probably realized the scarcity of the police and took full advantage on the 25th. Moreover, people were excited still more by rumours of the death of Messrs. Jog and Vidyarthi.

Question.—Is the badmash element specially notorious in Cawnpore? Answer.—Yes.

Question.—Was this havoc due to religious frenzy or badmash element? Answer.—It started as religious frenzy, but badmashes took advantage of it and looting etc. was done by them.

WHAT CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE HAS DONE.

President.—What percentage of larger police do you think would have been sufficient to quell a trouble of this kind. Hundred per cent, two hundred per cent or thousand per cent? Witness.—(After some thinking) Double the force. Question.—Do you think the civil disobedience movement has demoralized the police force? Answer.—I think it is as active as it was and is capable of dealing with any altercation if sufficiently strong. Witness further stated that there was no truth in the charge being made against police and he said "Go slow or slackness" was shaken off after 24th March. Witness was emphatic in saying that his officers knew the difference between dealing with civil disobedience movement and a communal riot. They realized the difference straightaway and even sub-inspectors did.

CAWNPORE'S SINS.

Witness submitted that population of Cawnpore, according to 1921 census when compared with the figures for police show as follows:—Cawnpore 425 persons to one policeman, Allahabad 320 persons to one policeman, Agra 340 persons to one policeman, Benares 350 persons to one policeman. The increase in the number of mill hands and general expansion since 1921 must have raised the proportion of Cawnpore well over 500 persons to one policeman. Witness stated that Lucknow with a population of 150,000 smaller than Cawnpore City has 701 police officers and men against 506 in the Cawnpore City.

Lig's protege accues the Moslav group of "turddling their thumbs."

MR. BENN AND POLITICALS

—:o:—

716 Out Of 729 Not Eligible For Release

INTERPELLATIONS IN COMMONS

LONDON, April 27.

In the House of Commons at question time a number of questions related to the resumption of the work of the Federal Structure Committee.

Mr. Benn said that he was not yet, in a position to make a statement on the subject.

Answering questions on the subject of Cawnpore riots Mr. Benn said that it was understood that several women and children, both Hindu and Moslem, had been killed and over 400 persons had been arrested, but he was not aware if any was charged with murder.

POLITICALS STILL IN JAIL.

Mr. Benn informed Mr. Freeman that 729 persons convicted for offences in connection with the civil disobedience were still imprisoned of whom 716 were not eligible for amnesty and the cases of the remaining thirteen and five convicted since the amnesty for offences prior to it were being considered.

CURTIS MURDER.

Mr. Page Croft drew attention to "demonstrations in favour of assassinations notably in honour of the murderer of Mrs. Curtis by the Central Sikh League at Amritsar on 10th April" and asked if ordinary law would be put into operation regarding incitements to murder and attempts to promote hatred between classes.

Mr. Alfred Knox asked a similar question with reference to the speech at the Sikh League by Mr. Subash Chandra Bose.

AUTHORITIES FULLY ALIVE.

Mr. Benn replied that the question of action in particular cases rested with the authorities in India who were fully alive to their responsibility in the enforcement of law.

Mr. Benn circulating a telegram from the Government of Burma reporting on the rising said that he did not doubt that the safety of the officials and the public generally had the authorities' constant attention.—Reuter.

INDIAN STATE AIR SERVICE

—:o:—

Govt. Of India To Inaugurate

SIMLA, April 27.

It is understood that the Government of India have decided to inaugurate Indian State Air Service from Karachi to Calcutta via Delhi on the expiry of the agreement with the Imperial Airways in respect of Chapter Service now in operation between Karachi and Delhi. This agreement will terminate on the 29th December 1931. The service will operate once weekly in each direction in conjunction with the Imperial Airways Service from London to Karachi.—A. P.

THE CHITTAGONG TRIAL.

—:o:—

Armed Escort To Commissioners

"PRECAUTIONARY" MEASURES BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES

CHITTAGONG, April 27.

Precautionary measures for public safety have been taken by the local authorities who are said to be acting on information of a possible revolutionary outbreak. Unlicensed meetings and processions have been prohibited. Curfew order is being enforced, people being allowed to pass with a lantern after 10 p.m. in emergency cases. Temporary quarters have been built at strategic points where military pickets have been posted.

When the Special Tribunal reassembled to-day the accused were kept in a cage specially prepared for the purpose. The Commissioners came to the Court escorted by two cars with armed soldiers who kept guard in the court the approaches to which were strongly guarded. All persons entering the court including reporters were liable to a very strict search by the police.

From to-night the Calcutta Mail leaves Chittagong two hours earlier. The panic that prevailed has, however, lessened considerably. Normal business is being resumed. Certain accused in the Armoury Raid Case who had been released on bail have been rearrested.—A.P.

FRONTIER CONSTABLE RUNS AMOK.

—:o:—

Escapes With Rifle And Cartridges.

PESHAWAR, April 27.

Khattak, a foot constable attached to the additional police force at Charsadda, ran amok on Sunday night. It is alleged that he fired indiscriminately in the camp killing two companions and wounding three and escaped with one rifle and 38 cartridges in the night.—A. P.

Patna, April 27.—Jagat Narain Lal, Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, has been arrested under section 153-A I.P.C. (disseminating class hatred) in connection with a statement published by him on Cawnpore riots. —A. P.

INDIAN TANNING INDUSTRY

—:o:—

Seth Jamal Mahomed On How To Save It From Ruin

MADRAS, April 27.

Jamal Mahomed Saib, M.L.A., presiding over the annual meeting of the Southern India Skins and Hides Merchants' Association, said that besides the general trade depression and the higher exchange ratio; there were two other factors vitally affecting the tanning industry, namely the reduction of the protective export duty on raw skins and hides in 1923 and the recent American tariff discriminating against Indian tanned skins and hides in favour of raw skins and hides. Concluding he urged immediate and adequate increase in the export duty on raw hides and skin to save the industry from complete ruin.

Jamal Mahomed Saib was unanimously elected President of the Association for the ensuing year.—A.P.

Prince Of Wales' Movement

LONDON, April 27.

Pointe de Grave, (Gironde.)—The Prince of Wales and Prince George landed here to-day. From early morning the little rivermouth port was galvanised into unwonted activity in preparation for the arrival of Cruiser Kent which pulled up at 11-10 a.m. one mile from the landing stage. The Official party boarded the cruiser and welcomed the Prince before the latter landed to the booming of salute from Kent's guns.—Reuter.

THANA MERCHANTS' DECISION

—:o:—

No Orders For Foreign Cloth

POLICE PICKETS BEFORE LIQUOR SHOPS

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, April 27.

A meeting of the Thana Cloth Merchants' Association was held yesterday before yesterday in the shop of Mr. Pragji Lalji, the President of the Association when it was resolved that no orders for foreign cloth should be placed for the period of one year more. Out of the 28 merchants four Marwari cloth merchants refused to put down their signatures to the resolution. Hence, it was decided by the Sashti Taluka Congress Committee to picket their shops from to-day. The picketing commenced exactly at 9 a.m. when the Swayamsevaks along with the Congress Volunteers took up their posts in front of the four shops. Within an hour, one of the Marwari merchants came to terms and agreed to allow his stock of foreign cloth to be sealed. It is expected the others will soon follow suit.

FLAG DAY

Thana observed "The National Flag Day" yesterday. There was a flag salutation ceremony at first in the morning in the Hanuman Vyayam Shala, then a procession and a meeting in the Maidan in front of the Jail. The meeting was addressed by Sjt. D. M. Damle, the Vice-President of the Congress Committee.

LIQUOR PICKETING

There is a fresh development in the liquor shop picketing. The Police have kept their pickets one on each shop excepting one on the shop in Utalsar. If these Police pickets are kept with a view to finding out and apprehending the culorits who, it is alleged, are removing liquor in very large quantities for sale to customers at some place other than the licensed shop. Such a step would have been welcome. When the time of closing the shop is 8-30 p.m. they keep it open till 9-30 or even till 10 p.m.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION

—:o:—

Chief Officer's Powers

CALCUTTA, April 27.

The powers and functions previously delegated to the Chief Executive Officer (Mr. J. C. Mukherji) were considerably curtailed by the Calcitta Corporation at its meeting this evening. The power of appointment was reduced from Rs. 350 to Rs. 50, of temporary appointments from Rs. 100 to Rs. 50 for three months in place of six months, and the power of dismissal from Rs. 100 to Rs. 50. The power of suspension however was increased from Rs. 300 and under to all officers.

Mr. C. C. Biswas with the help of European councillors wanted a Committee of the House to go into the question whether any change was necessary, but his motion was lost. Mr. Biswas said that the appointment by a Services Committee would mean filling up of posts on considerations of communal and political bias and when this was done, it would be the worst thing in the annals of the Corporation.—A.P.

AGED WIDOW'S BEDROOM TRAGEDY

—:o:—

Brahmo Missionary Throttled To Death

CALCUTTA, April 27.

Mrs. Soudamini Moumdar (34) widow of the late Rev. Protap Chandra Moumdar, a Brahmo Missionary belonging to the Samaj founded by Keshub Chunder Sen, was throttled to death in her bed room last night and small cash taken away. There was a cloth tied round her neck. An Oriya servant has been arrested in this connection.—A. P.

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